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Poetry.

THE FLOW OF THE BROOK.

From the tiniest of fountains,
Up among the misty mountains,
To a rivulet it swells;
Winding down among the mosses
Till a pebbly shoal it crosses
'Twixt the woody slopes and dells
Where it ripples as the meter
Of a measured song and sweeter
Than a chime of silver bells.

Over sunken bowlders swirling,
By the ferny places purling
Where the lazy turtles dream;
Like a serpent in the grasses
Through the reedy marsh it passes
To a stiller, broader stream,
Where the great mill wheel is turning
To a spray the waters churning,
Flashing with a rainbow gleam.

Then by cornfields softly gliding,
In the alder copses hiding
Its slender silver thread;
Thro' the meadows slowly creeping
From the tangled grasses peeping
At the blue sky overhead;
Then a lake that lies a-dreaming,
With its bosom white and gleaming
Where the snowy lilies spread

Thence it onward flows forever
To the broad and shining river,
With a joyful song of glee;
Thro' the tufts of wiry rushes,
And the drooping willow bushes,
Flowing softly, flowing free—
If we're waking or we're sleeping,
If we're smiling or we're weeping,
Fares it to the gray old sea.
—Birmingham, Ala., News.

SHEDDING BLOOD FOR EMPIRES

Unceasingly the tides of battle flow
In the far east—the hot, the yellow east—
And the gray south, the birds of carrion feast;
The fading horizons are red with woe—
While the long plains are sick for war to cease.
God calls aloud: "What have ye done to these
Your brothers?" 'Tis no plea for holy right,
But wild, fierce battling for an empire's might.
The tide goes out—"My father passed at dawn!"
The tide comes in—"My brothers, too, are gone!"
Oh, dreadful empire! wet with piteous blood!
Look lest these drops, a vast returning flood,
Wash out your light! and ye, ye choirs of good,
Pray for world peace, world love, world brotherhood!
—Springfield, Mass, Republican.

OLD FATHER TIME ENCROACHES

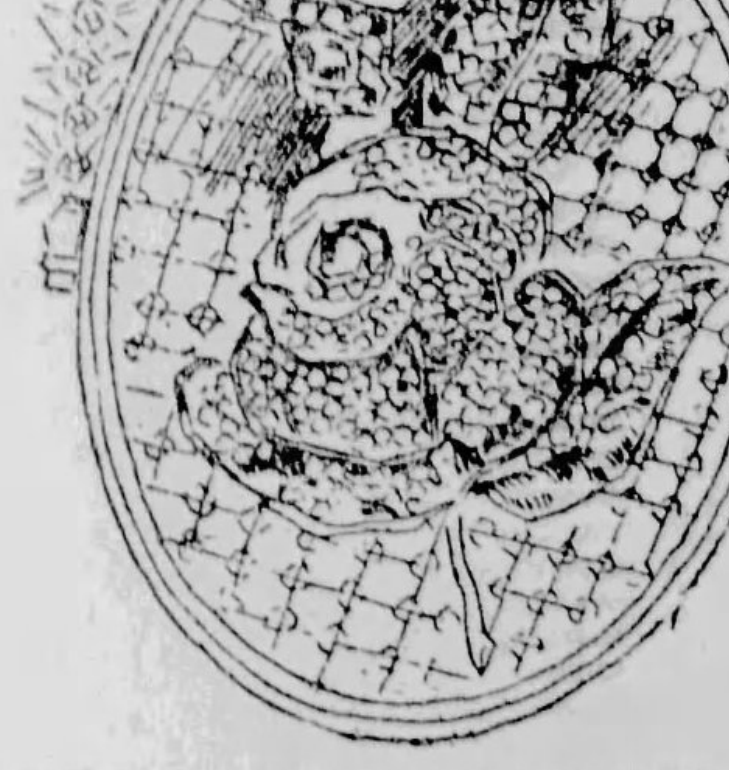
As sure as fate, when you begin
Long yarns of better days to spin,
When books were written fit to read,
When plays produced were plays indeed,
When politics to statecraft ran,
When public office sought the man,
When gospel truth was plainly told—
You're growing old!

Nor wrinkles tell the tale so true,
Nor landscapes blurring to the view,
Nor missing tooth nor aching bone,
Nor silvered hair nor shrilling tone,
There's nothing new worth while to see,
Things are not as they used to be.
O piteous plaint! O spirit cold!
You're growing old!
—St. Louis Republic.

Miscellany.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S HUGE DIAMOND ROSE

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr.'s, husband has just ordered for her a corsage ornament in the shape of a huge diamond rose, with a yellow diamond center. It is being made in Paris, and will resemble, as nearly as possible, an ornament recently worn at Nice by an Austrian grand duchess. It is said the ornament will cost more than any jewel given by a husband to a wife within recent years, with the exception of the arm band presented a few years ago by Kaiser William of Germany to the empress.—New York Evening World.



WILLIE K., JR.'S, GIFT TO HIS WIFE.

HE LONGED TO IMPART INFORMATION

In a comfortable villa on the outskirts of the thriving town of Smartun lives an elderly gentleman of independent means, whose chief occupation, in fine weather, is to wander about the neighborhood imparting bits of useful information to the resident rustics, says Scraps. That is to say, he used to do so until very recently, but his desire to enlighten the minds of the people has received a rude, if necessary, check.

Last week, while walking along the high road which leads from Smartun to King's Bunker, he noticed a man, attired in rough garments, sitting on a fence and gazing open-mouthed at the rows of telegraph wires which stretched along one side of the road.

"Looking at the telegraph wires, my man?" inquired the philanthropist.

"Yes, sur, I be," was the answer.

"Watching to see one of the many messages pass along, I suppose?"

"Well, yes, sur, I be," and the man smiled as he replied.

"Ah, I'm afraid you won't see that," and then, in plain, simple language, the old gentleman explained why the messages were invisible as they flashed along the wire; how the electric current was generated, and how its alternate transmission and stoppage formed the signals which stand for letters and words, etc. The little lecture finished, he said:

"Now, I think you'll understand something about the electric telegraph, eh?"

"Yes, sur, thank'ee kindly. I think I shall."

"Are you looking for a job?" was the next inquiry.

"No, sur. I've got a pretty stiddy job just now."

"What are you working at?"

"Well, I've been on the postoffice telegraph construction staff for nigh on five years now, sur. Me and my mate—who's up that third pole—are putting up a new wire from King's Bunker right on to Worcester."

A New Card Trick.

Bachelor Subscriber (a voracious reader) to Lady Librarian—I guess I'll have to get married so I can take out more books at a time.

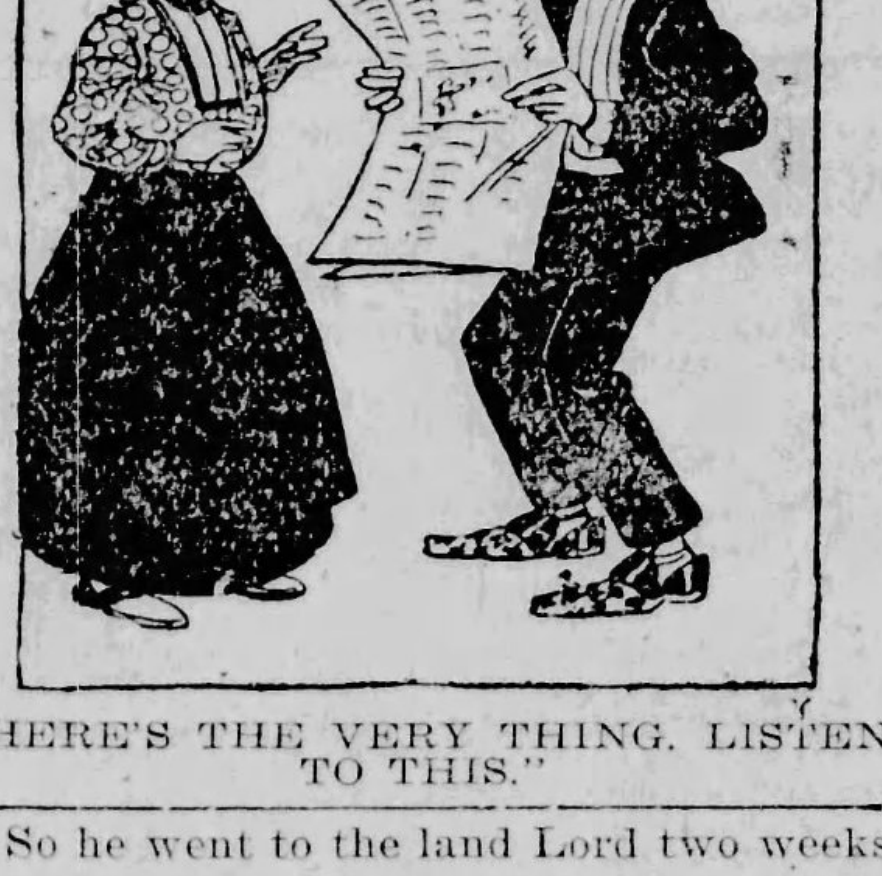
L. L.—Here's my card. You can take some out on that.

"So sudden," etc.—Ohio State Journal.

PAW LOOKS UP A NEW HOUSE.

We've made up our Minds to moove. A few weeks ago paw sed to maw:

"I'm agoin to Give our Landlord the hart failure this Spring. They are Several things about This house that Ot to be fixt. This is a Good time to get what we need and several more things."



"HERE'S THE VERY THING. LISTEN TO THIS."

So he went to the land Lord two weeks ago and told Him we mite Stay if he Would bild a new front porch and put hard Wood flores up stares and Bild a bay windo in the Dining room and paper Down stares and Give us a new bath tub and a Few more things I can't think of just now and Cut down the rent a little.

The next day they put the sine up in Our frunt windo.

Last Sunday morning paw and maw Tride to beat Each other down stares and Get the paper so they Could see about the houses to Rent. Paw got thare first, and commenct to Read the List. After while he says:

"Here's the very thing. Lissen to this. Hard wood Flores, Mantelz, graits, Leven rooms, open plummen, fine yard, newly Deckerated, spice closet, Butler's pantry, strictly moddern."

"Goodness Sakes," maw Says, "that's Fine!"

"That's sumthing Like a house," paw told Her. "If it would of Been bilt for us it Couldn't hardly of sooted Better. The spice closet'll come in Handy to put away the preserves and Things, won't it?"

"Yes," maw anserd, "that's what we haven't got Here."

"We haven't Got Ennything Here," paw Says. "It's a noutrage the way we've been treated. And with leven Rooms I can have a Den, so's to Get By miself and not have my thots all upset. That's what I need. It'll be worth a Lot for me to Have a place to Think grate thots. Is breckfust nearly ready?"

"I don't no," maw told him. "I'll go and see."

"Never mind," paw Says, "I gess I better not wate. Sposen I go and look at it rite away, and get the re Fewzie so sumbuddy Else won't rent it first and Then afterwards you can go and Look around and we Can sine the Lease."

"I don't beleave we need to Hurry that way," maw sed.

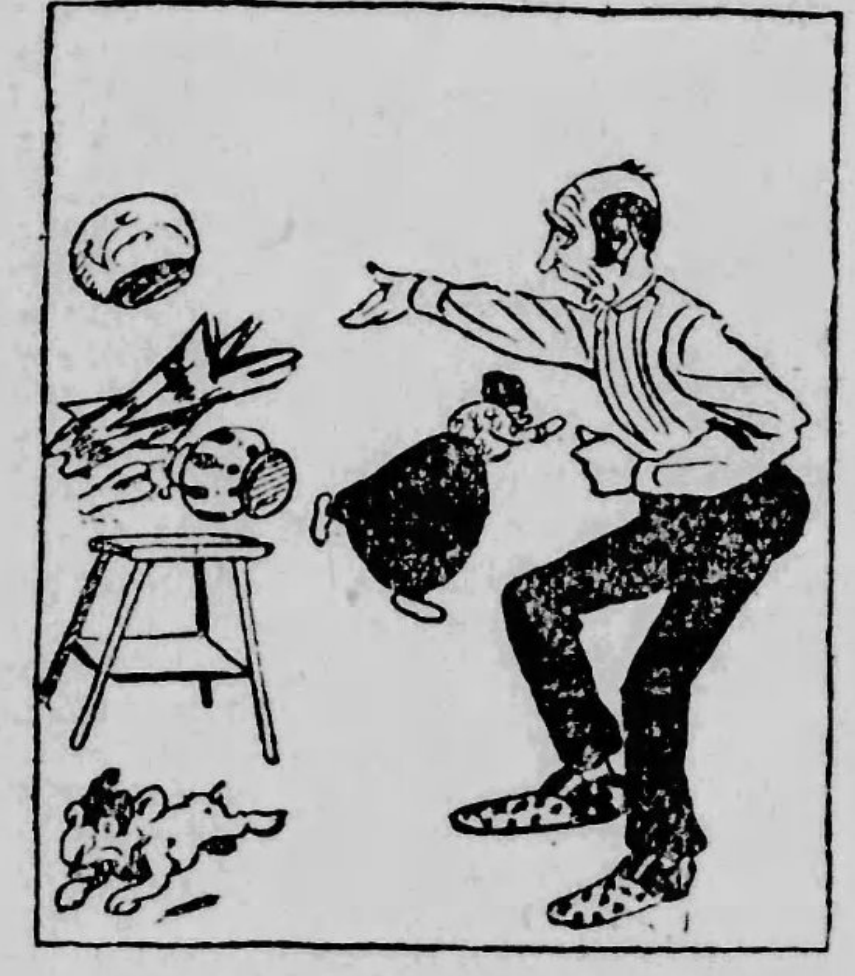
"No, of Corse you Don't," paw told her. "You never Beleave we haft to hurry for Ennything. That's the trubble with Wimmin. They Don't no what it means to be ahed of the Crowd. It's never too Erly to Start after a Good thing. That's my motto in Life. Just think what a grate thing it'll be to Have a big yard. I can get Outside exersize then by raisin potatoes and cowcumbers and things, and we can aimost save the Price of a munth's rent that way thru the summer. Whare's my hat?"

After he got His overcote on and was all Reddy to start maw ast:

"Whare is this place and what's the price?"

Paw took the paper out of his pockut and looked.

"Why didn't You think of That before?" he ast. "I never saw Ennybuddy that couldn't think of Things till afterwards the way you can't. The blame fool Don't tell whare it is nor the price, but Wants you to address E. Box Ate Hundred and thurty. I wouldn't have his old place now if he Would give it to me."



BUT IT DIDN'T GO STRAIGHT.

Then he took off his Cote and Give the paper a slam at the Pupp, but it didn't Go strait, and nocked the Globe offn our Best lamp. After we Got the peaces picked up maw Says:

"Well, thar goes the proffuts from our potatoes and cowcumbers, even if the bugs let them alone. Don't you think you better give the land Lord another bluff? Mebby it wasn't a Good day for Bluffing when you went thare before."

By that time we were Sitting at the table and paw Glared a while and got all swelled up around the face like if he was trying to hold in. Then he says:

"Darn it, Albert, why don't you go Ahed and ast the blessin?"—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

PREACHED IN HIS SHIRTSLEEVES

Not long ago Bishop Dudley of Kentucky went to preach in a little town in the western part of the state, where there are no Episcopal churches, and only one, in fact, of any other denomination, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The people are unfamiliar with any but the plainest and most simple church service and entirely unaccustomed to the vestments which the Episcopal clergy wear. The pastor of the "only church," a good, conscientious, narrow-minded man, hearing that the bishop was coming on a certain Sunday to preach at the court house, told some of the "pillars" of his congregation that he hoped they would not desert their own church to hear the Episcopal service.

On the appointed Sunday what was the pastor's surprise to notice half of his flock absent, and upon inquiry he learned that the court house was thronged with the villagers. The next day he met one of his chief supporters, whose accustomed seat had been vacant at the weekly service, and the pastor questioned him as to his whereabouts on Sunday. The man replied that he had gone to hear Bishop Dudley. "What!" replied the clergyman. "Desert me to hear that pompous prelate!" "You're mistaken in the man," answered the culprit. "Bishop Dudley is no pompous prelate. He preached in his shirt sleeves."

Hardly Kind.

"I have no money, Miss Irme—my wit is my fortune."

"Don't you care—poverty is no crime."—Fliegende Blaetter.

AFTER-BORN PRINCES.

It is now fifty years since Prussia took oevr the two principalities of Hohenzollerr, whose rulers are no longer sovereigns, but rank as after-born princes of Prussia, the same as in other non-sovereign lines in Bavaria and Hesse, says the Paris American Register. With regard to the Hohenzollerns, the kings of Prussia granted the Princes Carl and Leopold (the involuntary cause of the 1870 war) the title of royal highness. In 1850 there were two principalities, the Hechingen line, which died out in 1860, when the prince was allowed an annual indemnity of 10,000 thalers, and soon after transferred all his rights and tities for an annual rent of 40,000 florins to the Sigmaringen line. The appanage paid by Prussia to Prince Leopold is 25,000 thalers; the prince, however, has a large private fortune. Members of the princely line of Hohenzollern reign in Roumania, and may in time lay claim to the throne of Baden.

Vandals in the Monument.

A "vandal" bridegroom from Pennsylvania while on his honeymoon trip to Washington City the other day broke off the head of a miniature Diana on one of the memorial tablets that decorate the interior of the Washington Monument. The bridegroom tenderly gave the Diana head to his bride as a souvenir of their visit. The superintendent of public buildings states that eight out of ten of the mutilators of the tablets caught so far are ministers. Of the 177 memorial tablets but seven are still intact.—Baltimore Sun.

It Must Have Been Open Toward Him.

Snarley—How did Jingo get run over?

Yow—He was stooping to pick up a horseshoe.—Syracuse Herald.

HEATSTROKE AND SUNSTROKE

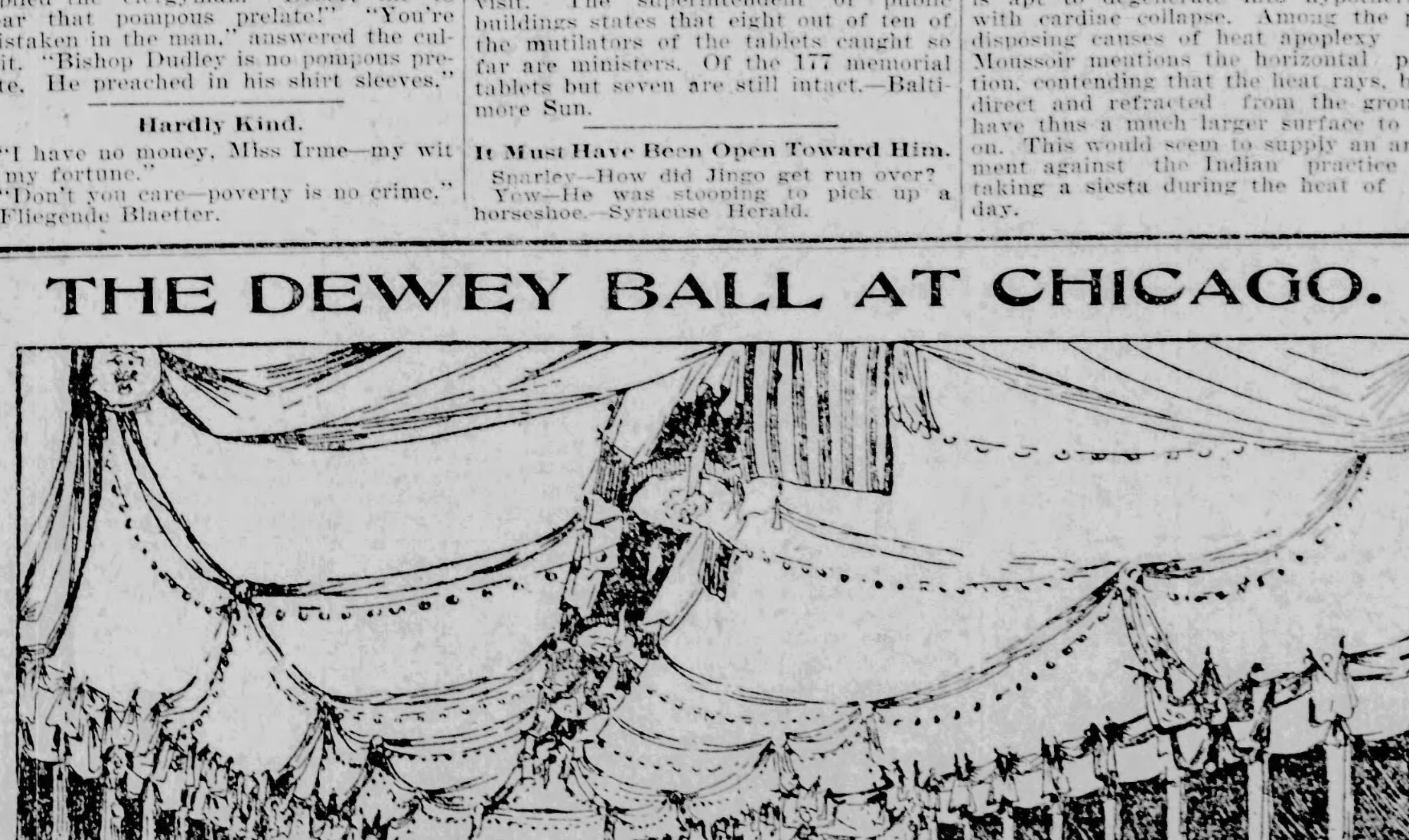
French Naval Surgeon Discovers Difference Between Them.

In the Archives de Medecine Navale for January, Dr. Moussoir, a French naval surgeon of the first class, claims to be the first observer to establish a fundamental distinction between heatstroke and sunstroke, and contends further that a correct appreciation of his discovery would result in a large saving of human life, says the Lancet. Heatstroke, according to Dr. Moussoir, is a pathological condition produced by the action on the whole surface of the body during a sufficiently prolonged period of a temperature exceeding 104 degrees F., whereas sunstroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the cranium during a period, which need not necessarily be long, or sufficiently intense solar radiation. The high temperature which gives rise to heatstroke may be either moist or dry and may emanate from any source. Moist heat, as in a stoke-hole on board ship, brings on heatstroke by preventing the evaporation of perspiration, while a dry heat, by shriveling up the skin into a parchment-like substance, prevents the exudation of perspiration, and most probably also produces an analogous condition in the pulmonary alveolar tissue.

Heatstroke causes its ill effects through the superheated blood, which reacts on the nervous centers. It comes on gradually, but may simulate suddenness when the will power by which the subject was sustained is abruptly withdrawn. Stokers are able to endure a damp, hot atmosphere in narrow, ill-ventilated spaces, because they work naked or nearly so, whereas soldiers on duty in the open air succumb to heatstroke because the caloric increases beneath their thick clothing, which also hinders the evaporation of sweat. To prove this three thermometers should be placed—the first in the shade, the second in the sun, and the third likewise in the sun but wrapped in a piece of cloth. An experiment repeated by Dr. Moussoir gave results as follows: First thermometer, 82.4 degrees; second, 110.3 degrees, and third, 127.4 degrees.

Sunstroke, or isolation, is not induced by high temperature, but by the intense radiation which the sun alone, owing to its enormous volume (1,200,000 times that of the earth,) can supply, the chemical rays, the vibrations of which are more rapid and therefore more penetrating than those of their calorific and luminous congeners, being the exciting cause. The chemical rays emitted by the sun can pierce through white clouds freely, but are almost entirely arrested by black substances, and partially so by red. These facts explain the immunity from sunstroke of negroes and people with swarthy complexions and the diminished liability to it of the ruddy. To produce sunstroke the rays must impinge upon some part of the brain case, the effect being transmitted thence to the as yet unlocated heat centre by reflex action. Covering the head preserves from sunstroke, but just as is the case with thick clothing a helmet can only assist in the development of heatstroke. In heatstroke the disease begins by heating the blood, but in sunstroke this condition of the circulating fluids is secondary; the fact, however, that in both affections the blood becomes superheated serves to explain the resemblance of the symptoms. Sunstroke, or isolation, can only occur within the tropics, because in that region alone the sun's chemical rays are sufficiently intense to produce the necessary reaction. With regard to treatment Dr. Moussoir's promises can scarcely be looked upon as fulfilled. Excitation and antipyrin are insisted upon, together with ice, cold affusion, and the rest of the stock remedies as usually recommended. Quinine, however, is discarded utterly, the writer having no belief in its antithermic properties, seeing that in smallpox, scarlet fever, etc., its exhibition fails to reduce the temperature. In paludal fevers the alkaloid acts as a parasiticide, and in sunstroke there are happily no microbes. Incidentally painting with guaiacol is mentioned, but the effects are said to be prohibitively uncertain. Under its influence hyperthermia is apt to degenerate into hypothermia with cardiac collapse. Among the predisposing causes of heat apoplexy Dr. Moussoir mentions the horizontal position, contending that the heat rays, both direct and refracted from the ground, have thus a much larger surface to act on. This would seem to supply an argument against the Indian practice of taking a siesta during the heat of the day.

THE DEWEY BALL AT CHICAGO.



The arrangements for the Dewey ball have been practically completed, and the committee in charge of this function has satisfied itself that every necessary detail has been looked after and everything possible done to make the affair the grand social success that it was determined from the start to secure.

The evening of the ball will be a busy one for the admiral and his wife, and even before the dancing commences they are to spend an hour, from 9 to 10 o'clock, in meeting and shaking hands with members of all the numerous committees in charge of various features of the three-days' celebration.

When they have been presented, the admiral will be conducted to his box, and, promptly at 10 o'clock the dancing will begin. The guests who are not members of the committees will be afforded an opportunity to meet the admiral at various times during the evening, as his box will be upon the ballroom floor and easy of access. A special committee will be detailed to make these presentations as requested.

The spectacle will be most brilliant. The beautiful decorations conceived by James Gamble Rogers—the white galleons, the festoons of electric lights, the white, green and yellow draperies and clusters of flags will add brilliancy to the scene. The bunting will be relieved by hundreds of palms, and the ballroom will present a picture such as has never before been seen in Chicago.

The special decorative feature of the evening will be a detail of uniformed sailors from the Illinois naval militia, who will be present by courtesy of Commander Charles W. Johnson. Two of these sailors will stand guarding each of the galleons placed about the room. The special box for the admiral will be upon the north side of the Auditorium, and that of the mayor will be directly opposite. Behind the admiral's box will be the blue flag of his rank, with four stars, and behind the mayor's box will hang a flag bearing the seal of Chicago. Suspended from each of the galleon masts will be four electric lights, which is the naval signal hoisted on the flagship at night to indicate that the admiral is on board.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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CHAPTER I.

Senator Stapleton was in his library, glancing over the morning's New York papers, in the hour or so before it was time to start for the Capitol to attend the session of the senate. The Senator's surroundings were cozy and comfortable, though not luxurious. When, after a hard political battle, he achieved his ambition to represent his native state of Transylvania in the United States senate, he had wisely refrained from giving his foes within his own party any opportunity to sneer at him on the ground of ostentatious display. He took a modest house near Thomas Circle. In fact, the magnificent equestrian statue in bronze of the "Rock of Chickamauga" was in plain view from its windows. The location was ultra respectable, yet not definitively in the so-called fashionable area, though the latter lies but a few squares westward.

No, the senator from Transylvania did not intend that any foe should stump the state of Transylvania denouncing the senate as the "Millionaire's club," and pointing to himself as an example of a legislator who has suddenly grown rich since he had entered that body. He understood too well the prejudices of the masses of the people of his state, who are either farmers, or workingmen employed in her myriad mines, mills and factories. The house he occupied in Washington was neither as large nor as elegant as his beautiful Transylvania home, upon one of the famous "hills" which environ the metropolis of that state. He remembered that a senator from Minnesota, years ago, was defeated for re-election simply because he had made the mistake of erecting a magnificent modern residence in the national capital. Senator Stapleton desired to remain in the senate. In fact, there was but one position for which he would willingly have exchanged his present place—that of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Yet no one knew of that secretly-cherished ambition save his wife. But Mrs. Stapleton was an exceptional woman. Herself the daughter of a political leader of note, she was counselor-in-chief to her husband, and her quick intuition in an emergency had more than once helped to tide him over some shoal in political waters.

The time was one of great popular excitement. The Maine had been blown up in Havana harbor, and the nation, in its wrath at Spanish treachery, was demanding that the insult should be wiped out in blood.

But the President was quiet, self-contained and cautious. His political opponents denounced him as "cowardly." Many members of his own party shouted for war. Even in the halls of Congress the Republicans were anxious and impatient. An American warship had been destroyed in the harbor of a nation with which we were at peace, and many of them were anxious for action, without any further parleying with the Spanish government.

Senator Stapleton was the typical western man. He was quick to act, and quicker to speak, by nature. When he first entered political life, he was the Harry Hotspur of his party in Transylvania. No man ever needed to ask the second time to learn how he stood on any question of public interest. He was a radical of the radicals, and in argument as aggressive as he was convincing. He was the idol of the younger element of his party, and the terror of the older regime—those who believed that service in the civil war was the hallmark of statesmanship, and gave a man a patent to all political rewards.

But the then Judge Stapleton found, through more than one defeat in politics, that the role of a bull in a china shop is not the most successful one in political life. The great mass of the people are conservative. They are not ready to smash an old-time idol just because a popular and fiery young man demands the sacrifice. "Oh, yes, Stapleton's all right," would the elder voters say. "Yes, he's smart as a whip! But——" and that "but" was often the rock on which Judge Stapleton's immediate ambition was wrecked.

His talents, his magnetic oratory, his enthusiasm for the success of his party—for he was a Republican of the Lincoln type, and believed that the progress of the nation depended upon the ascendency of that party—kept him in the van of the party in Transylvania. And when a Republican legislature was elected, at the time a successor was to be chosen to the only Democratic Senator from Transylvania since the civil war, Judge Stapleton was made his successor only after a hard fight with Shepherd, a popular Republican of the elder school. It was hoped by his friends that this would teach Senator Stapleton political caution. But his independence of spirit was so well known that in the new situation which had come up his course was eagerly watched.

But the Senator kept his own counsel, and studied the conditions which had suddenly arisen. Though he belonged to the same party as the President, they had not the same ideals. They were antipodeal by nature—and the Senator coveted the Presidency.

With this explanation of the situation as it was on the morning when this story opens, let us proceed.

The Senator laid down his last paper, and gazed reflectively out of the window toward the bronze effigy of Thomas. Just then an electric car came up Fourteenth street, circling around the statue, and a young man dropped nimbly off, turning in the direction of the Stapleton home. He was a well-built, broad-shouldered young fellow, who came up the street with a long, free stride.

"There's Beckwith," mused the Senator. "Coming here, of course. I never saw a fellow who had an equal nose for news. Now what can the Daily Scimitar want of me, I wonder?"

The correspondent, Tom Beckwith, ran up the steps of the Stapleton residence, and touched the electric bell. The Senator opened a drawer in his desk and took out a box of cigars. The servant brought the card of the correspondent of the Daily Scimitar, and was directed to show him to the library at once. Senator Stapleton leisurely selected a cigar, which he was lighting as Beckwith entered the room.

Greetings were exchanged, and the Senator pushed the box toward his guest. "I know you like a good cigar, Beckwith," said he. "Help yourself. Well, what's in the wind this morning?"

"This telegram from the Scimitar, Senator," was the young man's reply. "Please read it." And he handed over the yellow missive, which was as follows:

Herald's Washington special this morning says Stapleton will take strong ground favoring instant armed intervention in Cuba at once, and will denounce administration for cowardly delay. Interview him. THE SCIMITAR.

The Herald was the leading Democratic newspaper in the state of Transylvania. Senator Stapleton read the telegram carefully, but his face was as impassive as a mask. He handed it back to the young man, and sat down, puffing meditatively at his cigar.

"Well, Senator, what may I say?"

"What do you want to say?"

"I want an interview for the afternoon edition, Senator, if you will give it. Otherwise, I would have waited until you reached the Capitol, instead of coming to your house."

"You know you are always welcome, Tom. I am always glad to do what I can to aid you, as you well know. I shall not soon forget the good work you did for me in the contest with Shepherd. That was our first meeting, was it not?"

"Yes," smiled the young man. "But, Senator, what may I say regarding this Herald story?"

Senator Stapleton laid his cigar carefully down on the desk, flicked a particle of ash from his sleeve, settled back in his chair, and said deliberately:

"You may say that I have never stated that I contemplated any such course regarding the Cuban matter as has been attributed to me by the Herald's correspondent. So far—I say so far—the administration seems to be moving with reasonable diligence toward a solution of the question, and I have no idea at present of insisting upon peremptory steps. The story, therefore, is a fabrication, so far as I am concerned."

Beckwith listened attentively, of course. But when the Senator ended there was an amused twinkle in the correspondent's eye.

"Well said, Senator, and I thank you for the statement. It will read well in the Scimitar this afternoon. But, between ourselves, how did Jackson, the Herald man, get hold of that story?"

The senator relighted his cigar. "I fancy he must have overheard a few words of a conversation I had with Senator Morgan in the lobby of the Arlington last evening."

"Every one knows the position of Morgan, and the rest of the southern Democrats, for that matter, as to Cuba. You don't wish me to understand that he attributed to yourself something the senator said?"

"Certainly not. Here, Beckwith," exclaimed the senator, "you understand, of course, this talk is confidential. I did discuss with Morgan the idea of demanding immediate action. It was foolish, of course, to discuss such a thing in a hotel lobby, but—well, you know how that goes. But if I should make up my mind to that course, I shall not publish my intention beforehand. I shall spring it without any preliminary heralding."

"Yes," replied Beckwith, slowly, "but can you afford to antagonize the administration?"

The senator leaned forward and dropped his hand upon the other's knee. "How do the people of the United States stand on this Cuban question to-day? Are they not, Republicans or Democrats, almost solid for armed intervention?"

"Certainly, senator."

"Then why should I not voice the demand of the people? You know how it is in Transylvania. This policy of dilly-dallying along has angered and disgusted them. They do not believe the administration can accomplish anything, or means to do so. The blood of the two hundred and sixty brave men who were murdered by Spanish treachery when the Maine was blown up calls for vengeance. The nation will not permit the government to avoid that duty, and that means independence for Cuba."

"Pardon me, senator, but you know I am anxious for your political welfare. Granted that the people are united in a demand for vengeance, and that they will support you in the position you would take in the speech you are considering; but is it wise to throw down the gauntlet to the administration? It can make things very lively for you out in Transylvania."

The senator smiled scornfully. "The administration would better discipline its own assistant secretary of the navy, then. You remember that story about Roosevelt the other day—his scoring of the present policy as cowardly and half-hearted?"

"Yes," laughed Beckwith. "That is characteristic of Teddy. He always is in a rush. He is a man of action, not a diplomat. But the President's remark, when told of it, was certainly a pointer as to the future."

"What is that? I have not heard it."

"Some superserviceable person carried it to the President. He merely smiled, and replied, 'We will probably need the services of this impetuous youthful blood before the matter is settled!'"

"Hah! The President said that?"

"So the story runs. How true it is I can not say."

"If true, then the President anticipates war. Is not that so, Beckwith?"

"Certainly, senator. Do you—does any man in touch with the preparations making, dream that the outcome will be anything but war?"

"Then why not demand that war be declared for the purpose of freeing Cuba? Answer me that?"

"You will make a formidable enemy, that is all. Why not wait until the President is ready? Do you think we are prepared for immediate war?"

"The navy is ready. We all know that. We can raise an army in a day, and drill and discipline it in a month."

"Well, senator," replied Beckwith, rising, "I would like to talk longer with you on this, but time presses. I must get this statement of yours on the wires at once. Thank you very much for your kindness in giving it."

"No thanks needed. Here, take another cigar, Beckwith. And just wait a moment, I will go down with you. It is time I started for the capitol."

The two boarded a car. Beckwith dropped off at the telegraph office, wrote his dispatch and filed it. Then, glancing at his watch, he turned up Fifteenth street, and briskly walked past the White house to the great state, war and navy building—a veritable hive, humming with great activity in preparation for possible war. He ascended the steps in the middle of the eastern side, hurried through the corridor, lined with the models of our new navy. A knot of visitors was gathered about the model of the ill-fated Maine, as was the case every day for many months after her destruction. He entered the ante-room of the office of the secretary of the navy. A quiet gentleman at a desk looked up as Beckwith approached, with a smile of greeting.

"It's no use, Mr. Beckwith. The Secretary regrets he is too busy to talk with you to-day; but he directs me to assure you that no instructions have been sent to Commodore Dewey regarding the movements of the Pacific squadron. There is no need of any, he says, and he can not understand how the rumor started."

Beckwith nodded. "The squadron is still at Hong Kong?"

"Certainly."

"No possibility of its being ordered elsewhere?"

"You are as able to judge of the probabilities as any one else, Mr. Beckwith."

"Then I may remark to you, in strict confidence, Mr. Williams, that Hong Kong is the nearest port to Spain's largest Pacific colony, and that I don't think the American squadron will leave that port until it goes to try conclusions with Spanish power on the other side of the globe. Good morning."

Williams smiled as he nodded goodbye. A clerk in an executive office soon learns the lesson that silence is golden.

CHAPTER II.

Tom Beckwith had been the Washington correspondent of the Scimitar for a little over a year. He was but twenty-five, but he had begun newspaper work while in his teens, and the intervening years had been rich in experience and hard work, if in nothing else. Just now, he was earnestly hoping that, if war actually came over Cuban affairs, he would have an opportunity to become a war correspondent. The day after the Maine was blown up he had written the managing editor of the Scimitar making formal application for such an assignment in case of hostilities, and had a half promise to that effect.

On the evening of the day on which this story opens, he went to the Hotel Cochran—a quiet family hotel—to call on the Representative from his home district. The Hon. George W. Benscoter was a son of the soil. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of the state of Transylvania; and the farm on which he settled, being not far from a town which became a great manufacturing city, had been cut up into building lots by the Congressman, and sold at prices which gave him a comfortable competence. But Mr. Benscoter was a plain man, looking exactly what he was—a retired farmer. He fought through the civil war as a volunteer soldier, and when his farm became so valuable that he had to sell it to permit the expansion of the city, he had naturally drifted into politics. He served three or four terms in the state legislature, held a lucrative county office two terms, and then was nominated for Congress as a compromise candidate in a deadlocked convention. And he had proved to be so strong with the voters of his district that he had been nominated and elected several successive terms.

Benscoter had known Tom Beckwith almost from the commencement of the latter's newspaper career, and the latter was always welcome when he called. Mrs. Benscoter was a motherly, kind-hearted lady, very fond of Tom, and liked to talk politics with him. It pleased her to think that she was in the very maelstrom of American political life, and she made valiant efforts to understand and interpret the eddies of currents which came under her observation. So when Tom entered her sitting room, she hailed his advent with rejoicing, and put him through a catechism of questions on the matter of possible war, which the young man answered to the best of his ability and his diplomacy.

The Congressman was not at home, but as Mrs. Benscoter always knew everything that her husband did, Tom easily obtained the information for which he came—the decision on some pension applications in which Benscoter was interested. An old soldier himself, he had a hearty sympathy for those veterans when the passing years had used hardly, and did all in his power to aid them. So strong was the friendship of the old soldiers for him that his political foes remarked bitterly that "Benscoter carried the soldier vote of the district in his vest pocket."

Tom arose to go, but hospitable Mrs. Benscoter would not hear of it. "Come into the parlor, Mr. Beckwith," said she. "Edith is there, with Bess Stapleton, and we will have some music." And Tom accepted the kindly invitation with alacrity—not because of Edith Benscoter and her music, though she was a brilliant performer; but because of the velvety brown eyes of Bess, the younger daughter of Senator Stapleton.

There were three children in the Stapleton family—the eldest a son, and then two daughters. Elizabeth—called "Bess" by her parents and friends—was just turned nineteen. She was a tall, graceful girl, with dark brown eyes and hair, brunette in complexion, the rich glow of her young blood giving bloom to her cheeks. Tom had met her at different times, but not so often but that he was unfeignedly glad that she had been minded to run over to the Cochran that evening and spend an hour with her school friend, Edith Benscoter.

The evening passed very pleasantly, amid music and conversation. Finally Bess arose to go, and of course Tom craved the privilege of escorting her home. The distance was but a few squares, and the young people turned north from the hotel entrance.

"Mr. Beckwith," began Bess, "you were up to see papa this morning. Did he discuss the war question with you?"

Tom was somewhat disconcerted at her directness, and answered with a simple affirmative.

"He told you of the speech he is preparing?"

"I inferred from what he said that he had one in contemplation."

"What advice did you give him?"

"I could hardly presume to offer advice to Senator Stapleton," blundered Tom.

Bess stopped and looked up into his face. "Please don't fence with me, Mr. Beckwith. Papa thinks very highly of you, and I know he values your opinion. I am sure you expressed that, even if it was not in the way of advice. What is it, please?"

"My opinion," replied Tom, under the spell of those glorious brown eyes, "is that he should not take the course he seems to be contemplating."

"I knew it!" ejaculated the girl, moving on again. "Mamma agrees with him—but you know she has the same prejudice against the President that grandpapa has. She inherited it, I suppose. But I don't agree with them. We have lived two years in Washington, and I have found out the real power of the President in politics. Out in Transylvania it was different. One didn't seem to care out there. But I don't want papa to make an enemy of any one so powerful as is the man who lives in the White House. And I want you to help me."

"Me?" exclaimed Tom, with a reckless disregard of grammar.

"Certainly. You are from our own state—our own home. You are a true friend of papa's. He values your advice. Do, please, Mr. Beckwith, do all you can to keep him from making a political mistake!"

"May I offer one word of counsel to yourself, Miss Stapleton?"

"Most certainly—if you will help me in this."

"Well, it is this: Do not talk on this subject to any one—unless you are absolutely sure of that person."

The girl stopped instantly, and drew her figure to its full height.

"Mr. Beckwith, I may be a girl, and not a very old one, but I do not deserve that! My father, I am proud to say, confides in me very often. I spoke to you to-night because I believed you to be his sincere friend. Because I spoke freely to you gave you no warrant to assume I would chatter on such a subject to everybody."

The lightning of her glance abashed Tom. Her voice had a hurt ring. He capitulated at once.

"I beg your pardon most sincerely. It was presumption in me to say what I did. I was stupid; I did not realize the honor you did me, in making me your confidant. What can I do to atone?"

"Promise to help me!"

"Most heartily do I promise. Now tell me what I shall do to keep the pledge?"

Just then they reached the Stapleton residence. Bess stood upon the lower step, so as to bring her lips on a level with Tom's ear, and whispered:

"Keep papa from making a political fool of himself! You know how to do it better than I. Good night, and thank you for bringing me home!"

She extended her hand, and smiled down at him from her station on the steps. Tom took heart of grace, and gave it an appreciative pressure before releasing it. Then the vision with the glorious eyes vanished within doors, and Tom hastened down town, racking his brain to find a feasible way of keeping his promise.

"The senator's antipathy to the President is foolish," he commented to himself. "Why can't he see that he is in a fair way of breaking his own neck?"

But that is a thing that more than one man, eminent in American politics, has done. He has pursued his own ambitions by trying to overthrow some other man who stood in his way, and found too late that the other fellow was the stronger.

And Tom sought his room with the unsolved problem still vexing him. On his way, he passed within sight of the White House. A bright light shone from the windows of the President's private office. Had he possessed the power to look over the shoulder of the Chief Magistrate, carefully pencilling the rough draft of a very important state paper, he could have solved his problem in a trice, and gone to bed happy.

[To Be Continued.]

Cultivating a Desire for Beauty.

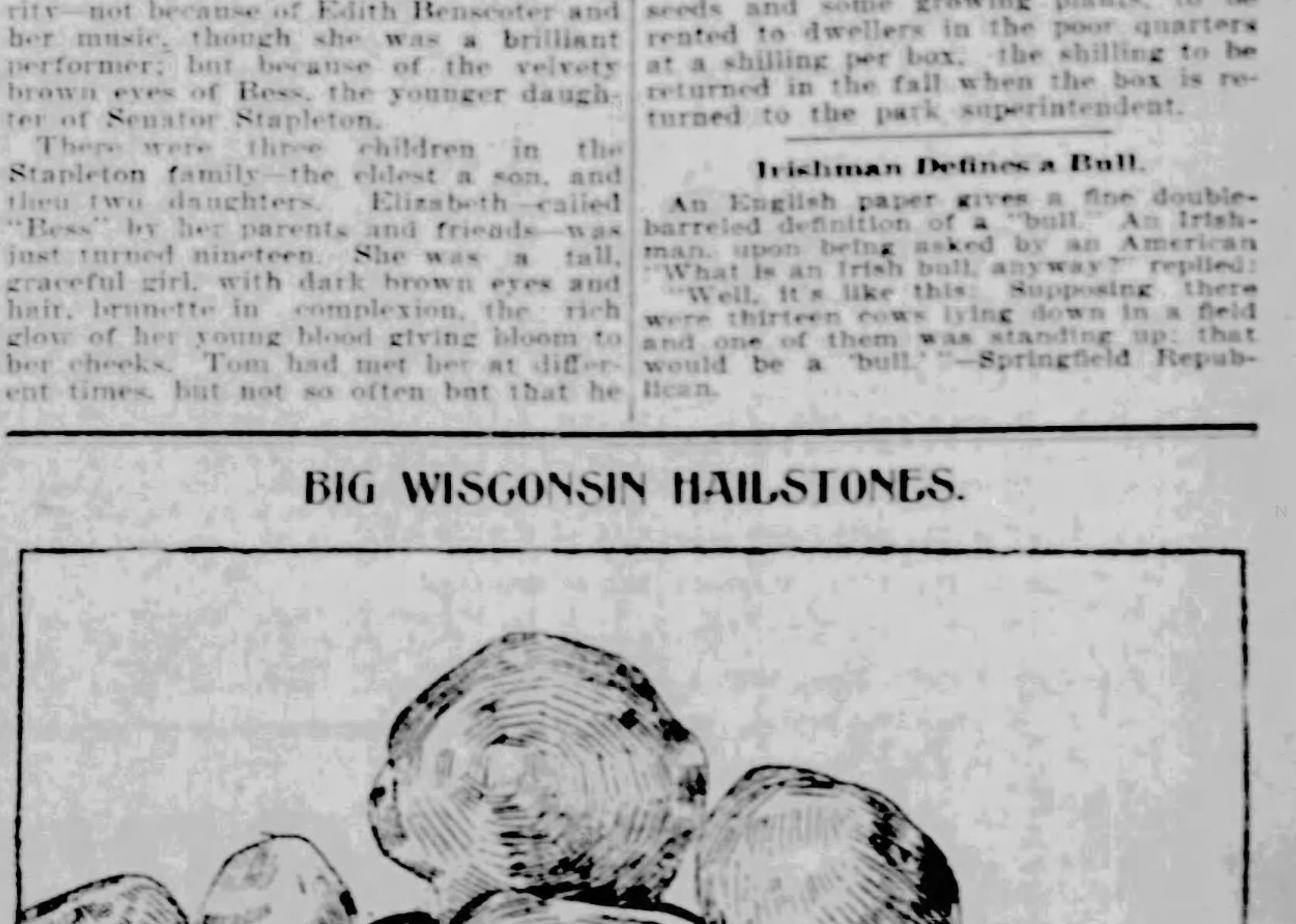
The superintendent of parks in Glasgow is preparing a number of window boxes, with earth of the proper kind, and seeds and some growing plants, to be rented to dwellers in the poor quarters at a shilling per box, the shilling to be returned in the fall when the box is returned to the park superintendent.

Irishman Defines a Bull.

An English paper gives a fine double-barreled definition of a "bull." An Irishman, upon being asked by an American "What is an Irish bull, anyway?" replied:

"Well, it's like this: Supposing there were thirteen cows lying down in a field and one of them was standing up; that would be a 'bull.'"—Springfield Republican.

BIG WISCONSIN HAILSTONES.



HAILSTONES WHICH FELL AT BENTON, WIS., AUGUST, 1899. THE DISH IN WHICH THEY ARE HELD IS THIRTEEN INCHES IN DIAMETER.

The visitor in Benton, Wis., is not entertained altogether with big mining stories and tales of miners getting up poor in the morning and going to bed rich at night. Last August they had a hailstorm up there which proved that mineral deposits were not the only large things which nature could drop around in that neighborhood and the stranger will learn of that deposit soon after he gets the first installment of mineral information.

No photographs of a man getting rich in the mines are exhibited, but before the last summer's hailstones could melt entirely some enthusiastic citizen, possessing a deep sense of the value of corroborative evidence, gathered a bowlful of the chunks of ice, rushed into a photographer and so the accounts of the hailstorm are re-enforced with visible proof.

The bowl was one foot and one inch in diameter and some of the stones immediately after falling were from four to five inches in diameter, but had been reduced by the heat about one inch when photographed.—Chicago Chronicle.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

North Carolina Amendment.

"Please explain the constitutional amendment."—J. H. G., Mill Spring, N. C.

The essential portions of the amendment are the two following sections:

"Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

"Sec. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register, and vote at all elections by the people in this state, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, Such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law."

The whole purpose of the amendment is to disfranchise the negroes of North Carolina, but in such a way as to get around the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, which declares that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

To avoid this constitutional provision, the above portions of the proposed constitutional amendment of North Carolina propose an educational and tax-paying qualification for all voters. No one is to vote unless he is able to read and write any section of the constitution, and unless he has paid his poll tax.

This provision would exclude whites who cannot read and write, as well as illiterate negroes. So the whites are excepted by the next section, which has received the nickname of the "grandfather clause." It excepts from the requirement of ability to read and write all men who were entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, and their descendants.

Negroes were not citizens of any state in the Union on January 1, 1867. So the effect of the amendment is to deprive all negroes who cannot read and write of the right to vote, but to give that privilege to whites who cannot read and write.

Louisiana Election.

"Please state how many white voters have been disfranchised in the state of Louisiana."—J. R. T., Montross, Va.

We have no means of knowing, but we do not think that any have been. Louisiana's new constitution has the same provisions as to voting as the proposed North Carolina amendment, which is explained elsewhere in this column under the heading "North Carolina Amendment." Please read it.

United States Senate.

"Please give the names of the United States Senators, telling the state each is from, to what party each belongs and when their term of office expires."—H. E., Hagarstown, Ill.

There are 45 states and two Senators from each state. The list is as follows, the letter after each Senator's name indicating his politics, the date the year in which, on March 4, his term expires:

Alabama—John T. Morgan, D., 1901; E. W. Pettus, D., 1903.
Arkansas—J. H. Berry, D., 1901; James K. Jones, D., 1903.
California—G. C. Perkins, R., 1901; Thos. M. Bard, R., 1905.
Colorado—E. O. Wolcott, R., 1901; Henry M. Teller, Independent, 1903.
Connecticut—O. H. Platt, R., 1903; J. R. Hawley, R., 1905.
Delaware—Richard R. Kenny, D., 1901; one seat vacant through deadlock.
Florida—S. R. Mallory, D., 1903; J. P. Taliaferro, D., 1905.
Georgia—A. O. Bacon, D., 1901; A. S. Clay, D., 1903.
Idaho—G. L. Shoup, R., 1901; Henry Heitfeld, Pop., 1903.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom, R., 1901; Wm. E. Mason, R., 1903.
Indiana—Chas. W. Fairbanks, R., 1903; A. J. Beveridge, 1905.
Iowa—J. H. Gear, R., 1901; W. B. Allison, R., 1903.
Kansas—Lucien Baker, R., 1901; Wm. A. Harris, Pop., 1903.
Kentucky—Wm. Lindsay, D., 1901; W. J. Deboe, R., 1903.
Louisiana—D. Caffery, D., 1901; S. D. McEnery, D., 1903.
Maine—W. P. Frye, R., 1901; Eugene Hale, R., 1903.
Maryland—G. L. Wellington, R., 1903; L. E. McComas, R., 1905.
Massachusetts—Geo. F. Hoar, R., 1901; Henry Cabot Lodge, R., 1905.
Michigan—Jas. McMillan, R., 1901; J. C. Burrows, R., 1903.
Minnesota—Knute Nelson, R., 1901; Cushman K. Davis, R., 1903.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan, D., 1901; H. D. Money, D., 1905.
Missouri—Geo. C. Vest, D., 1903; F. M. Cockrell, D., 1905.
Montana—Thos. H. Carter, R., 1901; Wm. A. Clark, D., 1905—unless he is unseated by the Senate as the result of the present contest.
Nebraska—John M. Thurston, R., 1901; Wm. V. Allen, Pop., 1905.
Nevada—John P. Jones, Silver, 1903; Wm. M. Stewart, Independent, 1905.
New Hampshire—W. E. Chandler, R., 1901; J. H. Gallinger, R., 1903.
New Jersey—W. J. Sewell, R., 1901; John Kean, R., 1905.
New York—Thos. C. Platt, R., 1903; Chauncey M. Depew, R., 1905.
North Carolina—Marion Butler, Pop., 1901; J. C. Pritchard, R., 1903.
North Dakota—H. C. Hansbrough, 1903; P. J. McCumber, R., 1905.
Ohio—J. B. Foraker, R., 1903; M. A. Hanna, R., 1905.
Oregon—G. W. McBride, R., 1901; Joseph Simon, R., 1903.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, R., 1903; and a vacancy, to which the governor appointed Mr. Quay, who was denied the seat.
Rhode Island—Geo. P. Wetmore, R., 1901; N. W. Aldrich, R., 1905.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, D., 1901; J. L. McLaurin, D., 1903.
South Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew, R., 1901; J. H. Kyle, Independent, 1903.
Tennessee—Thos. B. Turley, D., 1901; W. B. Bate, D., 1905.
Texas—Horace Chilton, D., 1901; C. A. Culberson, D., 1905.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins, D., 1903; other seat vacant.
Vermont—J. Ross, R., 1903; Redfield Proctor, R., 1905.
Virginia—T. S. Martin, D., 1901; John W. Daniel, 1905.
Washington—Geo. Turner, Pop., 1903; A. G. Foster, R., 1905.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins, R., 1901; Nathan B. Scott, R., 1905.
Wisconsin—J. C. Spooner, R., 1903; J. V. Quarles, R., 1905.
Wyoming—F. E. Warren, R., 1901; C. D. Clark, R., 1905.

Don't ask us to give the 357 members of the House of Representatives. It is too long.

Victor Hugo.

"Please give an account of Victor Hugo."—H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.

Victor Marie Hugo, the French poet and novelist, was born in Besancon, February 26, 1802. He was the son of an officer, and in childhood Victor was carried to Elba, Corsica, Switzerland and Italy. In 1809 he was taken to Paris, where he began his studies. In 1811, his father was made general, and receiving an appointment under Joseph Bonaparte, the new king of Spain, Victor went to Madrid. In 1812 Madame Hugo returned to Paris with her two sons. When Napoleon fell, a separation took place between General Hugo and his wife, and Victor was placed under his father's control. He early developed his literary bent, and in 1820 his first volume of poems created a sensation. Two novels followed in the next three years. He became the leader of the romantic school of French literature. From 1830 to 1843 he produced a number of successful dramas, as well as miscellaneous writings, and in 1841 was elected to the French academy. In 1845 he was created a peer of France by King Louis Philippe, and in 1848 was elected to the French assembly. When Louis Napoleon executed his coup d'etat in 1851, Hugo was one of those deputies who vainly attempted to assert the rights of the assembly and preserve the constitution.

For this he was proscribed, and fled to the Island of Jersey, in the English channel, where he continued his opposition to Louis Napoleon. Two years later, because of some manifestation of hostility to the French government, he was compelled to move to island of Guernsey. He refused to accept the amnesty offered to political exiles in 1859. Les Miserables appeared in 1862, and was a tremendous success. After the fall of the empire in the Franco-Prussian war he returned to Paris, and in 1871 was elected to the national assembly. He opposed the terms of the treaty of peace with Germany, resigned his seat and soon after went to Brussels. He protested against the course of the Belgian government with regard to the commune, and was ordered to quit Belgium. He went to England, and after the commune was crushed returned to Paris. He died on June 1, 1885, and was buried in the Pantheon.

McKinley's Plurality.

"There has been some dispute as to the number of popular votes President McKinley had over Mr. Bryan in 1896. Please give the number through your valuable paper."—J. L. M., Wesley, Tenn.

Here are the official figures:

McKinley	7,104,779
Bryan	6,502,925
Levering, Pro.	132,077
Palmer, Gold Dem.	133,138
Matchett, Social Lab.	36,274
Bentley, Free Silver Pro.	13,909

McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 601,854, the largest ever received by any candidate for the Presidency. The electoral vote was as follows:

McKinley	271
Bryan	176

Prices Abroad.

"I hear the statement frequently made that articles manufactured in the United States are shipped to foreign countries and sold at a much lower price than they are sold at in the United States. Is it true, and if so why?"—W. J. W., Shedds, Oregon.

Why not ask the people who make the statement to prove its truth? That is the shortest way. When a man asserts a proposition as a fact, he must prove it, or it is deemed false. We know of no fact which supports the statement.

Orange Free State.

"Do the laws and policy of the Orange Free State differ materially from those of the Transvaal in regard to the naturalization and treatment of the Uitlanders?"—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

There were very few Uitlanders in the Orange Free State, and no trouble there whatever. The dispute was solely with the Transvaal. But when the latter declared war the Orange Free State joined with it to maintain Dutch supremacy in South Africa. Otherwise the Free State would not have been engaged in the struggle.

Civil Service Examinations.

"In regards to civil service examinations, please state the subjects in which postoffice clerks are examined, and are they eligible for appointment in any postoffice other than the one where they are examined?"—L. F. T., Carsonville, Va.

We decline to answer all questions about civil service examinations, because any one who desires the information can get it from the commission direct and much fuller than we can take space to give. Write to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.;" tell him you desire to take the examination for postoffice clerk and request the necessary information. He will send you a printed pamphlet.

Our Money.

"Will you please give the coinage laws now in effect for the different kinds of coin used in the United States? Will you also give the different kinds of circulating notes now in use?"—E. S. S., Uniontown, Pa.

The new financial law makes no change whatever in our coinage. It simply declares that the dollar shall be the value of 25.8 grains of "standard" gold, which is nine-tenths pure gold and one-tenth alloy.

The gold coins now authorized to be coined are the double eagle, eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle. The silver coins are the dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime. Minor coins—5 cent (nickel), and cent (bronze.)

The paper money in use consists of legal tender Treasury notes (greenbacks), Treasury notes of 1890 (Sherman notes), gold certificates, silver certificates, and national bank notes.

Puerto Rican Tariff.

J. L. S., Tiffin, O.: The tariff provisions of the Puerto Rican law are as follows: All imports into Puerto Rico from all other countries except the United States pay the full rates of the Dingley law. All imports into the island from the United States pay 15 per cent of the Dingley rates; and all imports into the United States from the island pay 15 per cent of the Dingley rates, the amount so paid to go into the treasury of the island. Of course all duties paid in Puerto Rican ports, whether from the United States or foreign countries, go into the Puerto Rican treasury.

Total Eclipses.

"When was the last total eclipse of the sun?"—M. A. B., Yatch, Ill.

Of about 70 total eclipses of the sun which have occurred on the world within the nineteenth century, only eight have been visible in North America. These occurred on June 16, 1806; November 30, 1834; July 17, 1860; August 7, 1869; July 29, 1878; January 11, 1880; January 1, 1889, and the coming one, May 28, 1900. The one visible in your part of the country was that of August 7, 1869, in the track of which were Moorhead, Minn., Chicago, and Cape Hatteras. The track of that of July 29, 1878, was through Helena, Mont., Fort Sill, Texas, and reached the Gulf west of New Orleans. That of January 1, 1889, was visible only in Oregon, Idaho and Montana; that of January 11, 1880, between Salt Lake and San Francisco.

Christ's Stature.

"Is there any authority that gives an account of the stature of Christ? My father, during the civil war, was at a provost marshal's office and either the provost marshal or one of his clerks was taking my father's description. When he asked him his height, he said, 'Six feet.' 'You say you are just six feet, now, do you?' The reply being given in the affirmative, the marshal or clerk replied, 'There has never been a man since Christ, who was exactly six feet high.' Please let me know if there is anything reliable on this subject."—J. R. H., Isabella, Tenn.

There is absolutely nothing trustworthy on the subject of Christ's personal appearance. The gospels are all that we have authoritatively from those who saw him in the flesh, and you know they do not describe his person. There is a swarm of monkish legends on the subject, but they are not worthy of any attention. The Jews never made any representation of the person, as they construed the commandment to prohibit it. All the portraits of Christ and other Biblical personages are entirely imaginative. We know nothing of Christ's stature, of course. And the man who made the remark you give merely showed his utter ignorance. The writer recalls two men who were exactly six feet in height, and no doubt measurements would reveal the fact that six-footers are as frequent as men within a fraction of that height.

Miscellaneous.

L. A. L., Ellsworth, Ind.: A bird dealer informs us that parrots are trained to talk simply by repeating one word, or very short sentence, to them, until by repetition it is impressed, and they repeat it. When they begin to talk, the rest is easy. It is useless cruelty to slit a bird's tongue. It does no good, but rather injury.

K. M. B., Centralia, Ill.: We can not decide. There are no authoritative rules to govern.

R. M. J., Lamb, Mich.: The purpose of taxation is to raise money for governmental expenses, and for expenditures for the public good.

A. R. H., Allons, Tenn.: Write a letter to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and find out for yourself. We do not know.

J. G. D., Hookesville, W. Va.: To join the navy as a seaman, apply at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, New York. A letter to the commandant will get you the needed information.

C. E., Brookings, S. D.: As we understand it, the cyanide process of recovering gold is not available as a test for gold in gravel. The universal way is to wash the gravel in a pan. All prospectors use it.

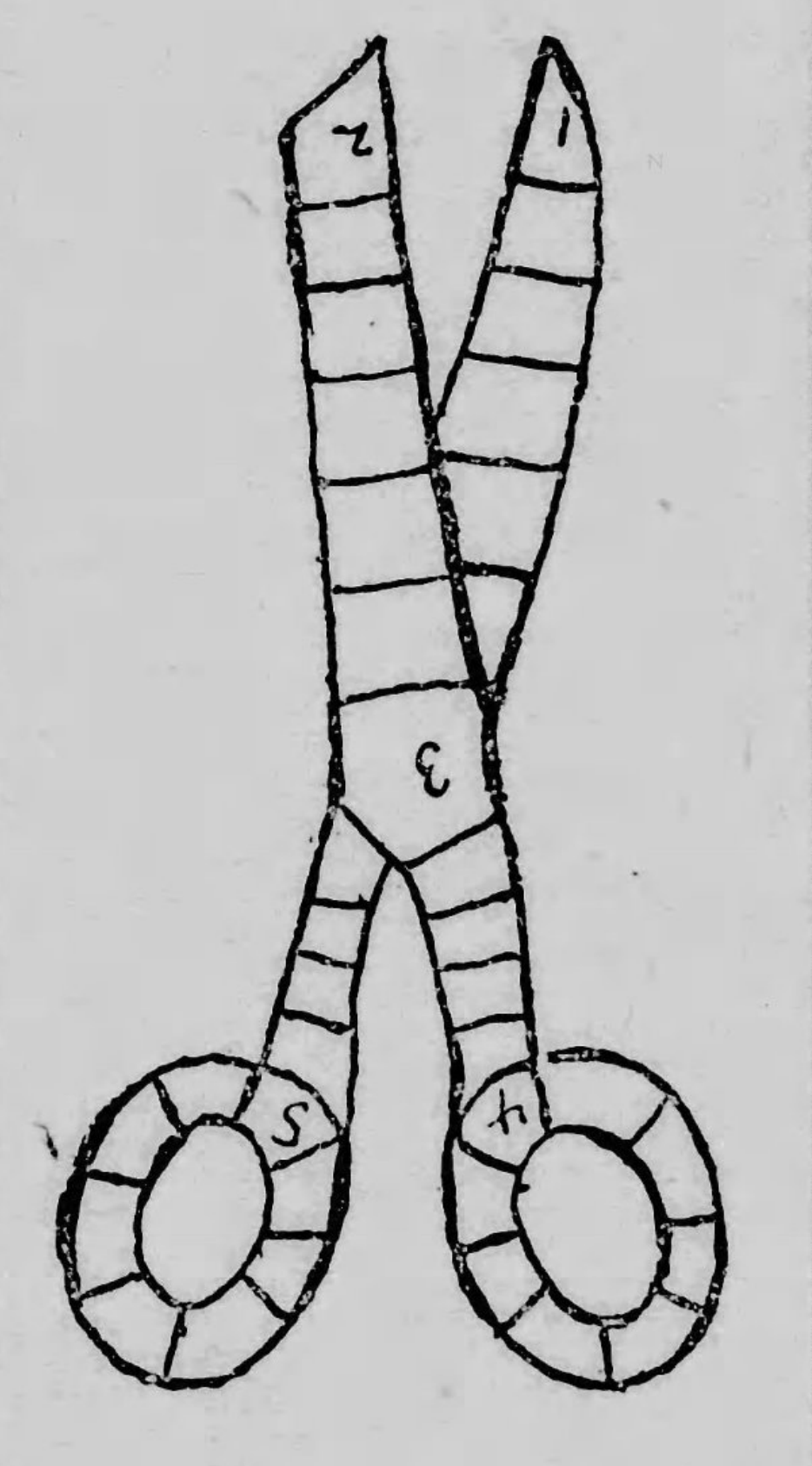
W. P. K., Nasbie, Va.: If you will turn to the 4th page of this paper, you will find an editorial article headed, "Quay Shut Out." In the first paragraph, the constitutional grounds on which he was denied his seat are given.

E. N., Ripley, Miss.: Yes, you can photograph the eclipse of the sun on May 28 with an amateur camera. The plate must be developed very slowly indeed. A bit of smoke-colored glass should be placed over the lens. Experiment first in photographing the brightest stars and the full moon, so as to get some experience.

A SCISSOR PUZZLE

It Requires Time, Patience and Ingenuity to Work This Out.

Here's a new kind of puzzle, one that will afford many hours of amusement, and at the same time tax the ingenuity of those who make it or guess it. Draw the picture of a pair of shears, putting the numerals from 1 to 5 at the points shown in the diagram. Divide the blades and handles into sections, as shown here, and the plan of the puzzle is ready. There should be 37 spaces in all. Each one of the spaces is to be filled with a letter, so that words can be spelled from the numbers. The two words from 1-3 and 2-3 will, of course, end with the same letter, which is the first letter of the two words running from 3-4 to 3-5. The way to offer the puzzle is this: There are 2a, 2b, 2c, 8e, 1f, 2g, 2h, 3i, 1k, 4n, 1o, 1p, 1r, 3t, 1u, 1v, 1x, 2y in these spaces. Arrange them so that 1-3 is used in weighing; 2-3 is necessary for religion; 3-5 is necessary to success in all undertakings; 3-4 is another word for hope; 5-5 is the age of the greatest promise; 4-4 is the part of intelligent men. If the letters have been arranged correctly, you will read 1-3, balance; 2-3, believe; 3-5, energy; 3-4, expect; 5-5, youthful; 4-4, thinking. To make new puzzles for your friends, work backward from words with the proper number of letters to fill the spaces, and describe them so that they are guessable. The necessity for having two words end with the same letter that begins two others, of the proper number of letters, will afford endless enjoyment.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



SHEARS READY TO BE FITTED OUT WITH WORDS.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

When Charles D. Folsom, the New York lawyer, left Exeter academy, New Hampshire, he had a distinct feeling of pride that he had graduated from the same school that sent Daniel Webster out to fight the battle of life, and because Webster's second step was school teaching, and because he needed the money, he adopted this profession. From this time on, to use his own words, all likeness between his own and the great statesman's career ended.

It was in Sanbornton Square, New Hampshire. There were four giants of boys in the school, all over 18 years of age, and Mr. Folsom was only 19. But he had the advantage of physical training on his side. One day the father of one of the giants, who had a bad reputation as a local fighter, drove up to the schoolhouse with an axe and asked for the teacher. He hammered on the door for several moments, and when the teacher appeared he returned to his buggy. The irate parent said:

"Young man, did you lick one of my boys yesterday?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, if you do it again, I'll fix you."

"No, you won't" was the answer; "I'll whip your boys so long as they are my charge and disobey the rules."

"Well, we'll see," said the man, preparing to get out.

It just then occurred to Mr. Folsom that this was his time, and he lifted the bed of the light buggy off the wheels and tipped it over. Into the ditch rolled the man with the axe, while the teacher and 35 school children looked on and grinned. It was too much for the man, and, adjusting the buggy-top, he rode quietly away.—Philadelphia Saturday American.

If the man does not stop the cough the cough stops the man; stops his appetite, his sleep, his pleasure and his work. So called "cough remedies" sometimes relieve but they don't go deep enough to cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs and diseases of the respiratory organs perfectly and permanently. It stops the cough. It heals the lungs, stops the hemorrhage, if the lungs are bleeding, and by purifying the blood and increasing the action of the blood-making glands enriches every organ with the good blood which alone will make a good body.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shireman, of No. 265 25th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells, we not only grew much alarmed, but looked for the bursting of a blood vessel or a hemorrhage at almost any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor did him no good. I stated the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness. They produce permanent benefit and do not re-act on the system. One is a gentle laxative, two a cathartic dose.

LETTER FOLLOWED FROM BOSTON TO MANILA

Here is a good illustration how assiduous the United States Post Office department is in following up mail which it is requested to look for and assure itself of delivery, says the Boston Evening Transcript.

A lady in Boston sent a letter to her son in Manila on January 10, and as it occurred to her after she had mailed it that the address was incomplete, in that it did not contain the number of the regiment in which her son served, she wrote a letter to the Boston postmaster the same day, giving him the full address and asking him to trace the letter and supply the deficiency. This afternoon or to-morrow morning she will be informed that the letter which she said was important, has reached its destination, the authorities at Manila having isolated it from the bulk of soldiers' mail and completed the address.

After the necessary investigation in the Boston postoffice the postmaster sent a communication to the San Francisco office, through which most of the military and naval mail goes, explaining to the postmaster, Hon. W. W. Montague, that the address on a certain letter which was dispatched from Boston & Albany R. R. P. O. on train No 10 was insufficient for its prompt delivery, and he gave the full address. At San Francisco the matter went through the hands of the postmaster and the superintendent of mails, and on January 18 it was referred to the clerk in charge of the naval and military mail. He made an investigation inquiry in the office and found that the letter was probably received on January 16 from train No. 3, and dispatched by steamer to Manila the same day. Consequently it could not be intercepted on this side of the water, but in the next dispatch to Manila the postmaster of San Francisco sent all papers relating to the letter to the director general of posts at Manila, P. I., so that the deficiency in the address might be supplied there, if the letter were found undeliverable. Now the Boston postmaster has received a communication from Manila stating that the letter in question has been found. The addressee's letter of inquiry with the inclosed stamp for a reply, and all the papers which have been made out in the various postoffices relating to this letter, have all been sent to her.

BRILLIANTS.

Not even the tenderest heart
Nor next our own,
Knows half the reasons why
We smile or sigh.
—Anon.

Old friends and true friends,
Don't talk to me of new friends;
The old are the best,
Who stand the test,
Who book their names as through friends.
—Anon.

O holy trust! O endless sense of rest!
Like the beloved John,
To lay his head upon the Saviour's breast
And thus to journey on.
—Longfellow.

To-morrow hath a rare, alluring sound;
To-day is very prose; and yet the twain
Are but one vision seen through altered eyes.
Our dreams inhabit one; our stress and pain
Surge through the other. Heaven is but to-day
Made lovely with to-morrow's face, for aye.
—Richard Burton.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heaven and earth,
And, ere a man hath power to say, Behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up;
So quick bright things come to confusion.
—Shakespeare.

All else for use, one only for desire;
Thanksgiving for the good, but thirst for Thee:
Up from the best, whereof no man need tire,
Impel thou me.

Delight is menace, if Thou brood not by,
Power is quicksand, Fame a gathering jeer.
Oft as the morn (though none of earth deny
These three are dear),
Wash me of them, that I may be renewed,
Nor wall in clay mine agonies and joys:
Oh, close my hand upon Beatitude!
Not on her toys.
—Louise Imogen Guiney.

COULDN'T WAIT FOR BREAKFAST

"The incident happened in the dining car of a westbound train a few miles out of Philadelphia. It seems that one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders landed from Cuba down in Key West with $800 or $900 in his clothes. Having spent all of his life down on the plains of New Mexico officiating as a cow puncher, he concluded to have a look at New York before returning home. Well, $800 or $900 is not such a big sum in the metropolis as it seemed to the Rough Rider, and at the end of the fourth day after his arrival there he found himself minus his roll, except just enough to get him back to his native heath. His days had been spent in going the pace so rapidly that he hadn't time to get shaved, go to bed, have his clothes brushed or his shoes blacked. Consequently, when he found himself aboard his train clad in his rough rider uniform he wasn't the most presentable sight in the world.

"Well, after a while the customary announcement was made that 'breakfast was ready in the dining car.' The Rough Rider debated with himself whether or not he could afford to spend a dollar for the meal, but finally hunger got the better of him, and he made his way to the diner. By this time every seat was occupied excepting one at a table where sat an elegantly gowned young woman, whose breakfast had already been served. The hungry soldier dropped down in the seat opposite the young woman and gave his order. The rush of business in the diner kept the waiters jumping, and ten minutes or so passed without bringing any signs of the Rough Rider's breakfast. Meanwhile he enviously eyed the broiled chicken, waffles, hot cakes and other good things with which the young woman was toying. At last he could stand it no longer. Reaching over he coolly transferred a chicken wing to his own plate. The young woman's eyebrows went up in mild surprise. Half a second later they rose still higher as the Rough Rider just as coolly helped himself to a waffle and began eating.

"'I beg your pardon, sir,' began the young woman, 'I—'

"'Oh, that's all right, miss,' interposed the soldier. 'It is I who must beg your pardon. You see, I haven't had anything to eat to speak of for two days, and I couldn't wait. I'll give you some of my breakfast when it comes. It'll be here in a minute or two, I guess.'

"The Rough Rider's apologetic explanation of his actions was too much for the young woman's risibilities. Her anger vanished instantly, as was evidenced by a peal of silvery laughter which came bubbling forth from her cherry red lips. Perhaps the Rough Rider's youthful looks had something to do with what followed. At any rate, when I passed out of the diner they were chatting away as if they had known each other all their lives. The barber and the bootblack each got a job a little later, and, with a clean shave, shining boots and well brushed uniform, there was nothing in the young soldier's appearance to cause any wonder on the other passengers' part at the devoted attention he paid the elegantly attired young woman during the remainder of the trip, nor at the evident pleasure she took in the attentions. I've often wondered since then what was the outcome of the little episode. A case of love and matrimony, I hope. The pair were deucedly well mated as far as appearance went, I'm sure."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CURING THE WRONG MAN.

"I noticed a little reminiscence of Dr. McKane, of Augusta, Ga., in the paper to-day that interested me greatly," remarked a New Orleans clergyman to the Times-Democrat. "I lived in McKane's neighborhood at one time, and have heard many stories illustrative of his quaint, kindly qualities of head and heart. I think one of the most amusing was about a runaway. The doctor, as the tale goes, was sitting in his office one Saturday afternoon when he heard a terrific hubbub, and looking out of the window saw a runaway team come dashing pell mell down the street. Grabbing his hat he hurried out, and found a big crowd collected about the curb. 'Anybody hurt?' he asked. 'Yes, sir,' replied a bystander, 'the driver's 'most killed.' McKane pushed his way into the throng and caught sight of a young man whose head was twisted to one side and whose body was bent half double. 'Ah! ha!' he exclaimed, wrapping one of his powerful arms around the unfortunate's neck, 'this is evidently a case of dislocation of the shoulder! I'll reduce it at once!' Suiting the action to the word he seized the young man's elbow and gave him a herculean wrench. The victim howled vigorously and make frantic efforts to speak. 'Oh! doctor!' he gasped, 'please stop! Oh! stop him, somebody! He's killin' me!' 'Hush your mouth, you fool!' said McKane sternly, 'can't you see I'm reducing this fracture?' 'But, doctor,—oh! doctor'—'Well, you idiot, what d'y what?' 'I w-w-want to tell you,' stuttered the young man, 'that I was b-b-born this way!' 'Born this way!' thundered McKane, suddenly letting him go; 'wasn't you hurt in the runaway just now?' 'No, sir,' said the cripple humbly, 'they've took that feller into the hotel.'"

—"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood and consequently good health.

A Breach of Promise.

Swift, before he took orders, made love to a young lady, and promised that he "would marry her when he became a clergyman."

When he was established in his first living the fair one presented herself and reminded him of his promise.

"Certainly, I shall be delighted," replied Swift. "Have you brought the man?"

"What man?" asked the lady.

"Why, your husband that is to be."

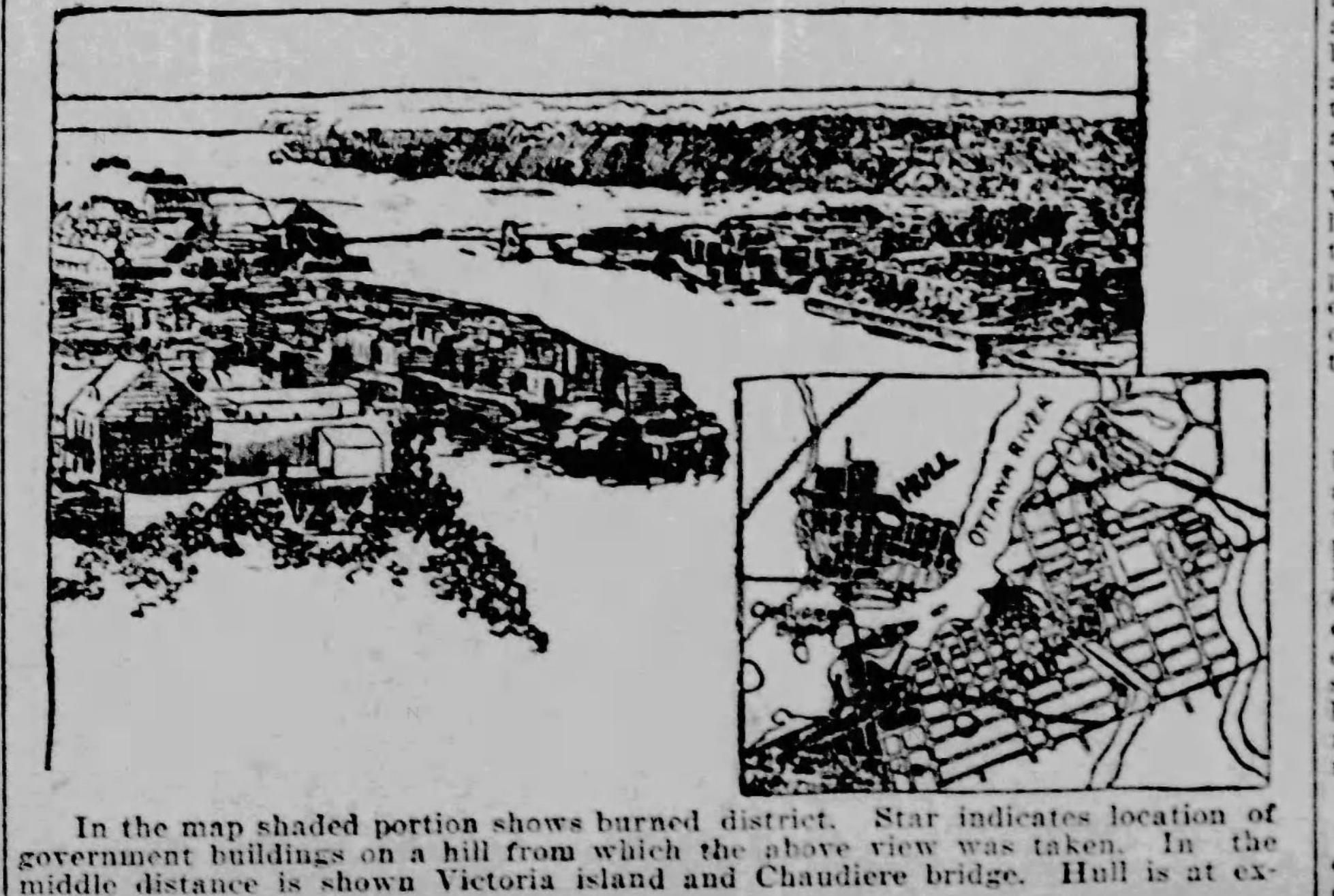
"But," sobbed the poor girl, "I thought you promised to marry me yourself."

"No, my dear," said Swift, "I never said that. I meant that I would be pleased to perform the ceremony for you when I became a clergyman."—London Times.

How the Trouble Began.

"The trouble all resulted from a dispute as to the number of hairs in a human head," explained the little man who had been arrested for throwing a footstool at his wife. "I got the approximate number from a book on anatomy, and in order to convince me that I was wrong she has been taking my hair by the handful and counting it at her leisure.—Chicago Post.

MAP OF OTTAWA, ONT., AND VIEW OF LUMBER DISTRICT.

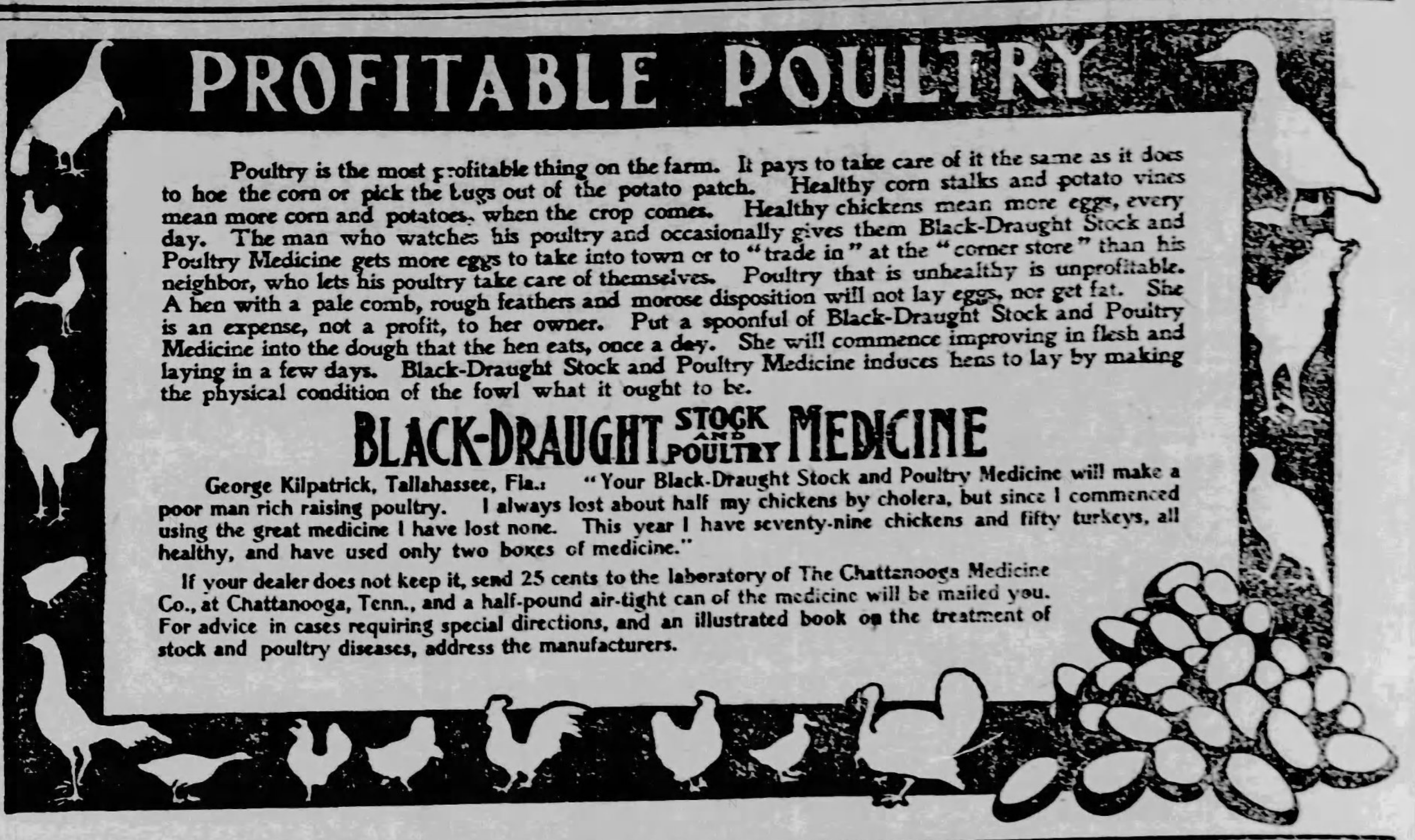


In the map shaded portion shows burned district. Star indicates location of government buildings on a hill from which the above view was taken. In the middle distance is shown Victoria island and Chaudiere bridge. Hull is at extreme right of picture.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is—NOW MARK EVERY WORD—a carefully prepared extract of the best known vegetable remedies for the blood, stomach, kidneys, liver and nerves; so skillfully compounded that it retains every virtue of every ingredient; so perfect in intrinsic merit that it cures when all other medicines fail; so satisfactory that once used it becomes the favorite family remedy.

You undoubtedly need a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, remove that bilious disturbance overcome that tired feeling, sharpen your appetite. Why not get the best—Hood's and only Hood's.



PROFITABLE POULTRY

Poultry is the most profitable thing on the farm. It pays to take care of it the same as it does to hoe the corn or pick the bugs out of the potato patch. Healthy corn stalks and potato vines mean more corn and potatoes, when the crop comes. Healthy chickens mean more eggs, every day. The man who watches his poultry and occasionally gives them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine gets more eggs to take into town or to "trade in" at the "corner store" than his neighbor, who lets his poultry take care of themselves. Poultry that is unhealthy is unprofitable. A hen with a pale comb, rough feathers and morose disposition will not lay eggs, nor get fat. She is an expense, not a profit, to her owner. Put a spoonful of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine into the dough that the hen eats, once a day. She will commence improving in flesh and laying in a few days. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine induces hens to lay by making the physical condition of the fowl what it ought to be.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

George Kilpatrick, Tallahassee, Fla.: "Your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will make a poor man rich raising poultry. I always lost about half my chickens by cholera, but since I commenced using the great medicine I have lost none. This year I have seventy-nine chickens and fifty turkeys, all healthy, and have used only two boxes of medicine."

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of The Chattanooga Medicine Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Thinks Steer Has Lumpy Jaw.

W. W. K., Ohio: As your have given 2 drachms of iodide of potassium for ten days, twice a day, to your steer, the dose should be reduced to 1 drachm in a pint of water daily. The effects of the medicine are usually noticeable within 8 or 10 days, but it is sometimes necessary to continue giving the medicine for about 20 or 25 days. You must not expect that the lump will disappear at once. When actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, attacks the jaw bone, it is a serious matter. The lump must then be opened, the jaw laid bare, and tincture of iodine applied on pledgets, changing every other day. It may be well for you to open the lump with a sharp knife, and inject tincture of iodine every other day. The medicine you have been giving, after continuing it 15 days longer, should be stopped, if you see it is not curing the animal. Then try the injection of tincture of iodine.

Lump In and Behind Ear.

A. H. P., Virginia: You should carefully examine the back teeth of your cow to learn of they are perfectly sound. The lump may be the result of a decayed tooth. As the lump extends to the inside of the ear, she may have got something in her ear that caused the swelling. It may be necessary to lance the lump in the ear, but as the structure of the ear is very delicate the lancing should be done by a veterinarian. You are advised to inject some sweet oil into the ear, and the lump, if festered will soon break. The lump may be a case of actinomycosis or lump jaw. This disease is not confined alone to the jaw. If she has the disease named, it will be well for you to give her drachm doses of iodide of potassium twice a day in a pint of water, for 8 days, and thereafter 1 drachm for 10 days more. You should first be certain that she has lumpy jaw.

Udder Feverish.

J. C. M., Iowa: Bathe the udder three times a day for two days with water as warm as the hand will bear, drying well after each fomentation. Then rub this into the udder three times a day with gentle hand friction: Gum camphor, 4 ozs.; linseed oil, 1 pint. Milk three times a day. Do not pull the teats in milking, squeeze them carefully. Give the cow warm bran mashes every day for five or six days, once a day. Let her have grass. For the cow that does not let down milk properly oil a small feather with sweet oil, and insert it in the teat, being careful not to push it up into the udder. The quill should be used before each milking until the milk flows properly.

Hog Has Rheumatism.

W. B., Pennsylvania: Rheumatism in the hogs is not easy to cure. The hog must be kept in a dry pen, and not allowed to run in the rain. Give it 1 oz. Epsom salts in bran slops, and repeat after two days' time. Rub the joints of the legs with sweet oil, 1 pint; turpentine, 1½ ozs. Some of this should be rubbed in on the small of the back.

Horse Has Spavin.

R. V. T., Missouri: Your horse has spavin, which causes much lameness. Foment the joint with water as warm as the hand will bear, three times a day for four or five days, drying the part after each fomentation. Next clip the hair off over the spavined part, and apply this: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Wash off every day with warm water and soap, and after drying, apply again. The application should be continued for a week. Then heal with unsalted lard. Sometimes spavin leaves permanent lameness. The animal should have a month's rest at grass if possible.

Mane Divided on Neck.

L. P., Tennessee: Little can be done for a case of the kind you name. As it does not detract for the usefulness of the horse, you had better let the mane as it is.

Diarrhea—Lumps Under Throat.

J. McC., South Dakota: You fowls have one of the forms of roup. Separate the sick from the well ones, and clean the coop well. Allow no old straw to remain. Burn it. Do not allow the well fowls to drink from the same water as the sick ones. Keep the sick in a warm place. Rub the heads of the hens with a little sweet oil, put a few drops in their throats, and inject a little into their nostrils with a sewing machine can. Do not give much corn, and that which you do give, dry it well in a stove. Give plenty of sharp grit and grass. Take of flour a full tablespoonful to each hen, put it in a pan with a sufficient amount of sheep's tallow to prevent burning. Stir well until a deep brown. Then chip in an onion for every three hens and stir the onion in the tallow and flour. Mix this with sufficient bran, well boiled, to make it a little crumbly, and feed it to your hens once a day for three days.

Has Megrims.

H. O. W., Iowa: The three-year-old colt is affected with a disease called megrims. This is a disease of the brain, characterized by temporary loss of control of the muscles, loss of sensation, and slight spasms of the muscles, without inflammation. It is caused by exposure to the sun, being too fat, constipation, hereditary tendency and local irritation, as worms, etc. It also results from badly fitting collar. The remedy when the animal is fat, is to reduce the feed. If taken while at work remove the harness as quickly as possible, and apply cold water to the head. After the attack it is well to give a moderate physic of raw linseed oil. Feed no corn. Do not allow the animal to become constipated. Some practitioners recommend bleeding but the editor would not recommend this. If the colt has worms, he must be treated for these.

Mule Has Spavin.

J. F. F., Tennessee:—Your mule has bog spavin. Foment the part three times a day for three days. Dry after each fomentation. After this apply to the part after clipping off the hair: Red iodide of mercury, 1 part; Neat's foot-oil, 6 parts. Rub well together, and apply every day for a week. Wash off before each application with warm water and soap. Heal with vaseline or unsalted lard. There is no certainty of a permanent cure, but the lameness may be removed.

Scours in Calves.

J. C. D., Nebraska:—For scours in calves, give this: One oz. powdered chalk; ½ oz. powdered catechu, 2 drachms powdered ginger; ½ drachm powdered opium; ½ pint of peppermint water. Give morning and night, two to four tablespoonfuls, according to size of the calf. Give lime water, 2 ozs. twice a day. It is often best to clear the bowels before beginning other treatment, with 2 to 3 ozs. castor oil.

Horses Have Influenza.

S. A. H., Pennsylvania:—The horses are suffering from influenza, a disease the immediate cause of which is unknown, but it is believed to be owing to some blood poison in the air. The treatment is: Put the horse in a comfortable stall, away from draughts of air. Place good bedding in the stall. As a medicine give this: Carbonate of ammonia, 2 ozs.; gentian, 4 ozs.; make into eight balls with linseed meal, and give one night and morning. If the cough becomes very distressing, use this: Extract of belladonna, ½ oz.; powdered opium, 2 drachms; powdered liquorice, 3 ozs.; molasses, ½ pint. Mix well, and smear a spoonful on the tongue three times a day. Place 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in his dringing water once a day for three days. Give as a feed oats and bran in equal parts stirred up in boiling water. Wrap the legs.

Received.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station:—Durham's Insect Record for 1899. By Clarence M. Weed.——Experiments with Tomatoes and Potatoes. By F. Wm. Rane.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Bulletin No. 114. Experiment Station Work. Influence of salt and similar substances on soil moisture; Extra Early Potatoes; Rotting of Cranberries; Chestnuts; Low Grade Paris Green; Crude Petroleum as an Insecticide; Skim Milk in Bread Making; Best Number of Hens in One Pen; Nest Box for Eggs Records; Profitable and Unprofitable Cows. Prepared in office of Experiment Station. A. C. Tue, Director.

Report of the state board of agriculture for the quarter ending March, 1900. The book embraces 306 pages, and is devoted to a discussion of the production, uses and values of various pasture and fodder plants, especially those found best suited to the purpose of Kansas farmers and stock-growers. It also contains valuable addresses and discussions. Much stress is laid upon the matter of alfalfa, Kaffir corn and soy beans, the three crops that are doing so much to revolutionize agriculture in the central west. It is conclusively shown that in the the three productions named, new and enlarged possibilities are opened to farmers, stock-growers and dairymen. The people of Kansas are fortunate in having so able a secretary of agriculture as Mr. F. D. Coburn. Kansas is a wonderful state, and Mr. Coburn may be fairly credited with bringing to the notice of Kansans new ideas that have been greatly beneficial to her material prosperity. Copies of this work, "Forage and Fodders," will not be sent outside the state unless eight cents are forwarded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Storms—How to Tell by Animals, Birds and Insects.

Editor Blade Farmstead: — Having spent my young days in roaming the woods and prairies, studying the life that surrounded me, I found that each of God's creatures had its own story to tell. Many of the lower animals and birds depend on the atmosphere for their living. By close observation, a person can tell by them the approach of storms from six to twenty-four hours in advance.

The tree toad is the most reliable. When the weather is to be fair, it will be up in a tree, on the fence, or on top of the house, and always the color of what it is on. The reason for this is because the insect life on which it subsists flies high. On the approach of a storm, it comes to the ground. I have one in my orchard. Upon a sudden change from fair weather to storm it will jump to the ground from the top of the tree. It does not make any difference how much it looks like rain, if the old toad stays up in the tree, it will not rain. If the toad is on the ground and its back is dry, the storm is less than twelve hours away.

Crawfish, upon the approach of a storm, work like beavers cleaning out their holes and piling up the mud in a circle, but should the weather be dry they will cover up their holes to keep in the moisture. If they did not the water would evaporate and they would die.

Lightning bugs will tell what the night will be. No difference if it looks stormy all around, if they fly high and show a bright light, there will be no rain that night.

All insect life of the air flies low on the approach of a storm. Notice the barn and chimney swallows as they make their long sweep downward. When they get their dinner they fly up on a convenient telegraph wire and pick themselves. The rain approaches.

The night hawk or whipporwill is on the wing in the evening. He darts toward the ground with lightning rapidity, with a buzz of his wing and scares the moth he is after out of his wits.

Chickens will get upon the fence and pick themselves.

Hogs will carry straw around before a storm. The rain crow, or cuckoo, in the depth of the woods sings his song. In the early morning, if there is dew on the grass, it will rain. If the leaves on the trees roll up, prepare for wet. By keeping our eyes open, we learn much of God's wisdom in creations, life and teaching of these small creatures.—Wm. Woodsworth, Sycamore, Ind.

Warning.

Upon examination of the clover fields, I find them infested with the chinch bug. Last year was a favorable season for them to get a start. A few warm days in April have caused them to get a hustle on for business. All fields intended for corn should be burned over as early as possible, if it can be done. If it should be a wet spring there would be no cause for alarm, as the bug wants dry weather to thrive. Turkeys and chickens like them if they do smell like a bedbug. Be on your guard.—W. M. Woodsworth, Sycamore, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duck Culture.

The breeding and rearing of ducks has attained enormous proportions, and the growth has been all made in a comparatively few years, for it was as recently as 1873 that the Pekin duck was first introduced from China, and yet this is the duck used exclusively as a business money-maker. The duck at present par excellence.

By yearly hatching and heavy feeding and careful selection of the largest birds for breeding purposes we have made the Pekin a giant bird for a duck. Then its early maturity, white feathers and fine dressed carcass render it the marketman's pride.

The duck is so different from common fowl in many particulars as to merit a special attention. It is first an enormous eater, eats anything and everything that comes in its way, is not over fastidious as to quality, but demands an enormous quantity to fill up on.

In order to escape bankruptcy the duck breeder feeds cheap bulky food, such as all sorts of boiled roots and vegetables, bran, corn meal, beef scraps, table waste, etc., and in return the duck does nobly, shells out the eggs, lays steadily from three to five months in spring and produces in course of the season one hundred or more large, rich eggs.

The Pekin duck is a timid creature and the most trivial object will panic a large flock, causing the different members to push and crowd and tumble over one another, oftentimes to the injury of some. A lantern at night usually has just such a disturbing effect.

A great saving in duck culture over hen culture lies in the fact that the duck is unharmed by exposure, the most rudimental shed sufficing as a home for these sturdy aquatics.

Where fowls are heirs to disease, such as roup, colds, etc., the duck is impregnable, there being hardly a single disease that can storm successfully the citadel of this bird's constitution. Rugged and vigorous is the duck indeed.

Let no man think he cannot raise ducks because he has no pond or brook of water in which they may disport themselves. Ducks will do all right with just water for drinking purposes alone. Indeed thousands upon thousands of the fine dressed ducks we see in large markets have never even looked upon a larger sheet of water than that contained in their drinking trough.

Bedding is required for the duck's pens in large quantities. For this purpose shavings, leaves, meadow hay, coal ashes, all come in handy. A good, warm, well bedded floor to the duck pen materially encourages the ducks to lay early while it is still quite cool.

There is hardly a farm home upon which a few ducks could not be profitably kept, say a dozen or so, feeding them principally upon waste.—Cor. National Rural.

A BIBLE VERSE.

"Now, children," said the teacher of the infant class of a Hyde Park Sunday school, "I told you last Sunday that each of you who learned a verse from the Bible and recited it to-day would receive a large blue card. Let me see how many of you have learned a verse."

There were 25 or 30 boys and girls from 4 to 8 years of age, ranged about her in a circle. For a moment there was no response to her question. Then a bright looking girl timidly raised a little hand.

"Ah! Julia has learned a verse," the teacher said. "I am very sorry that no more hands are raised. I had hoped that ever so many of you would get blue cards to-day. But I suppose your mammas and papas have been very busy, and some of you forgot. Well, Julia, let us hear you recite a verse."

"Walk in the light," Julia answered.

Then a boy who sat near Julia put up a hand.

"Oh," exclaimed the teacher, "Charlie has a verse, too. That was very good, Julia. Now let us hear Charlie's verse."

"'Walk in the light,'" responded Charlie.

"Well," said the teacher, "you learned the same verse, didn't you? It's a very good verse, too. 'Walk in the light.' I hope we may all do so. Now, is there any one else who has learned a verse? Why, I see five, six, seven, eight hands raised! I am proud of you, children. We will hear from Arthur first."

"'Walk in the light,'" said Arthur.

The teacher looked rather hard at Arthur, and said:

"Gladys, next. What is your verse?"

"'Walk in the light,'" Gladys answered.

"Now, Gertrude, you have a splendid verse, I know," said the teacher. "Speak up loudly, so that all the children may hear."

"'Walk in the light,'" shouted Gertrude.

By that time all but a few of the children who had not been heard from were holding up their hands. The teacher looked at a boy whose name she had forgotten and asked:

"What verse have you learned?"

"'Walk in the light,'" replied the whole chowd in chorus, each little one apparently fearing that there would not be another chance to win a blue card.—Chicago Times-Herald.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box [illegible], Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

WHY PAY $60.00 MORE

for a surrey than is actually necessary. If you buy a job as good as good from a dealer or agent he will charge you about that amount in commission. Buy direct from our factory and save it. We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You take no risk, as all our work is guaranteed as to quality, style and finish. You have the advantage of the largest stock in the country to select from. Don't buy a vehicle or harness of any kind until you get a free copy of our large illustrated catalogue.

No. 77—Single Surrey Harness. Price, $17.50. Equal to those selling for $10 more.

No. 311—Canopy-top Surrey, has long distance axles, open rubber head springs and Bradley quick couplers. Price, complete with curtains, storm apron, sun shade and fine lamps [illegible]. As good as others sell for $30 more than our price.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A handsome volume which comes under the title, Flame, Electricity and the Camera, endeavors to answer the question, Why has the nineteenth century added more to science than all preceding time? The author, George Iles, does this by tracing man's progress from the first kindling of fire to the wireless telegraph, photography of color, and other wonderful accomplishments, passing step by step from the simple conditions to the more complex. His effort has also been to show how these achievements are "transforming the foundations of social, political and economic life, while, at the same time, they are correcting and broadening the deepest convictions of the human soul." In the latter line of thought the author touches upon some of the most significant and far-reaching problems of the age.

The volume, besides its many illustrations of machines, is enriched by portraits of those whose studies and experiments have brought these things to light. Among them are Faraday, Lord Kelvin, Edison, Niepce and Daguerre.

The volume is brought out by Doubleday and McClure Company, New York.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler is the author of a biography of Alexander the Great, which is published by the Putnums in their series, Heroes of Nations. That it is well done is, of course, to be presumed without reading.

Prof. Wheeler makes the story thrilling with life, and instinct with the characteristics of a real personality. The volume is a fine addition to this most valuable library series, of which G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers.

A little book full from the first page to the last of helpful thoughts is entitled Living by the Spirit. Its purpose, writes the author, Horatio W. Dresser, in his introductory words, is "to simplify the problem of life. Its aim is also to increase the reader's knowledge of self, to add to his powers of helpfulness, that through this added understanding of life and this greater power of service he may be the more ready to manifest the fulness and beauty of the spirit.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are the publishers of Living by the Spirit.

A bright, readable, and, in a way, a serviceable book for those who are going abroad, not only this summer but at any time, is Paris As It Is, by Katharine De Forest. The chapters are very like the writer's letters to Harper's Bazar, chatty and entertaining, but never or rarely going below the surface of things. Yet it is pleasant to get this view of French homes which she gives, even though again she goes wide of the mark in talking of French literature.

The style is in some places a little slovenly, but taken as a whole, Paris As It Is is a delightful book to read. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of places and people of interest to the public.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are the publishers.

The author of The Klondike Stampede, Tappan Adney, was one of the pioneers of the Klondike region and lived among the gold-seekers during the exciting times of the gold-fever of 1897-98.

The volume contains one hundred and fifty photographs, profusely illustrating every step of the way, while the text gives a graphic account of the journey from Victoria to Skaguay, the trip along the trail to Dyea, and through the terrible Chilkoot Pass. The history is written in a lively, narrative style, relating adventures on land and while shooting the rapids, the perils of mining and the hardships and privations with which it is accompanied.

In addition are a number of amusing anecdotes concerning the rough diversions of the miners and the queer freaks of humanity who joined the rush for wealth from all quarters of the globe. The work should find many readers as it is an admirably written narrative of Mr. Adney's experiences and observations during the years of the great excitement in the land of the Klondike. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

An interesting and beautiful work is entitled Nature's Gardens, written by Neltje Blanchan with the design of furnishing an aid to knowledge of our wild flowers and their insect visitors. Life histories of over five hundred wild flowers are set forth in simple, unpretentious language, which explains the interesting and vital relationship existing between the blossoms and the special insect to which each is adapted.

The profuse illustrations are reproductions of photographs taken directly from nature, many of them colored in their own living tints, while the pictures in black and white are scarcely less beautiful.

It is a delightful and charming book, and the exquisitely pictured and tinted outlines of the familiar blossoms of the fields, forests and roadsides, convey a welcome reminder of the approaching summer with its wealth of verdure and floral beauties. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

A book of college songs will be welcomed by college graduates as it will help to bring back memories fraught with pleasure. A new volume has just been issued by Hinds & Noble, New York, which contains the songs most popular in all of these institutions, including as many as possible of those which are typical each of its own Alma Mater. Besides these many new songs have been added, and some that were favorites in the long ago, and belong to the older generations.

The volume is published under the title Songs of All the Colleges.

Two books for juveniles come from Little, Brown and Company from the pen of the favorite author, Mrs. Mary P. W. Smith. One is entitled The Browns and the boy hero, Don Brown, whose home is in Cincinnati, has a variety of adventures the story of which the young readers will be sure to enjoy.

The second volume is a new edition of A Jolly Good Summer, one of the Jolly Good Times Series, with some of the same characters, although the story is complete in itself. These stories are clean and wholesome, and may be recommended for the entertainment of the young folk.

The fourth and last volume of the historical work entitled, How England Saved Europe, comes from the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons. In this volume, the author, W. H. Fitchett, has told in glowing language the thrilling story of Waterloo and the closing scene at St. Helena.

The battle of Waterloo is described minutely and with great strength of language. The summing up of the life and wars of Napoleon at the last under the heading of At the Bar of History cannot fail to be read with interest.

This work, now complete, makes a fine addition to historical literature. It is written naturally from the English standpoint, but also with an evident effort of the author to be fair and just in his estimate of character and circumstances. This volume, like the others, is enlivened with portraits, the frontispiece being a fine presentment of Blucher.

Ouida's latest novel is something of a departure from her earlier works, as she does not indulge in any of her remarkable heroes, who, if not earls or dukes, were at least honorables.

Her last tale, The Waters of Edera, is a story of the Italian peasant, based upon his devotion to his native country, and scoring the corruption of the governmental system, which, with its taxes and injustice to the helpless, grinds its common people into the dust of degraded poverty. The principal character is a young peasant, descended from a warlike race of nobles who had fallen from their high estate, becoming tillers of the soil where once they were lords of the land and the town and the people.

There are many strong passages in the book, which is replete with the characteristics of Mme. de la Rame's writings.

Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

O Bud, unfold
And yield your fragrance to the wooing air;
The ardent sun will kiss your petals fair;
Unfold, unfold.

O nestling Bird.
The summer breezes wait your untried wing;
The trees in silence list to hear you sing;
Die not unheard.

O Hope, so fair,
Like rosy dawn that brings the wished for day,
Hide not behind the clouds; fade not away,
And leave despair.

The above pretty lines make one of the songs introduced in the story of Gracia, told in verse by Frank Everett Plummer.

Gracia is prettily illustrated in a spirit according well with the text. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

A little book with a fine literary finish and a strong coloring of reality is one entitled Kela Bai, by Charles Johnston. The author is a retired officer from the Bengal civil service, and having spent years in India, with opportunities for seeing the quiet village life there that do not come to the ordinary traveler, he has familiarized himself with the native character, and can therefore picture its peculiarities in a most vivid way. Kela Bai is a story which shows the extreme simplicity of these children of an old civilization, and the injustice with which they are often treated. It is a charming bit of word painting that will delight many readers.

Kela Bai is published in the Short Novel series of the Doubleday & McClure company, New York.

Mr. Jack London is a pioneer in the field of Alaskan fiction, and a collection of his tales of the far north comes from the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

The stories are based on the writer's experiences and observations in the frozen region of the Yukon, and contain vivid pictures of life in that vicinity with its privations, hardships, heroisms and romance. In a way the narratives are connected, the "Malemute Kid" playing an active part in many of them, together with Father Roubeau, a Catholic priest.

Before the gathering of these tales under one cover they first saw print in the pages of the Overland Monthly and the Atlantic Magazine.

With his story of Robert Tournay, Mr. William Sage casts another pebble into the ocean of historical novels by writing a romance of the French Revolution and the beginning of the Republic.

The hero is Colonel Robert Tournay, of the Republican army, who gets himself into serious difficulties by aiding the escape of Edme de Rochefort, a daughter of the aristocracy, whom he loves, notwithstanding the fact that she is far above him in station and wealth. For generations the Tournays had been the intendants of the de Rochefort estate, and, when the nobles perished before the storm of the revolution of '93, Edme was left unprotected, and, though innocent of wrong doing, was marked out for a victim of the guillotine.

There are the usual number of "hairbreadth escapes" and "exciting adventures" in which Jacques Danton and other well-known figures of the Reign of Terror play an active part. The story is fairly interesting and closes with the downfall of Robespierre and the defeat of The Commune.

Published by Houghton, Miflin & Co., Boston.

Mr. Augustin Daly's version of Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew, appears in the Player's Edition with an interesting introduction by Miss Ada Rehan, who relates some of her personal experiences as the shrewish Katherine and pays a loyal tribute to the late manager and playwright.

The photogravure illustrations show pictures of Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, John Drew and scenes of the play as produced by the Daly company, while a facsimile of an original program gives the cast of characters as they appeared in Mr. Daly's production in 1887. Among the names are a number of those who have since won fame and fortune as stars upon the mimic stage.

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Red Blood and Blue is the decidedly unpleasant title of a new novel by Harrison Robertson, and is, in addition, rather misleading, as the story is not in the least sanguinary though its name carries that impression.

In reality the tale is a love romance, the scenes of which are laid in middle Tennessee and amidst pastoral surroundings. There is no bloodshed, riot, murder or sudden death, and the narrative has to do chiefly with an energetic, American boy who, through sheer pluck and perseverance, attains the goal upon which he has fixed his ambitions. He is very unfortunately situated, being the victim of prejudices engendered by the action of his father who invented a machine for picking cotton, organized a company for its manufacture and then decamped with the funds paid in by the stockholders, leaving his son to the tender mercies of the swindled people.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A recent book in the Doubleday & McClure Co.'s Short Novel Series is by a Toledo author, Arthur Colton, who entitles his work Benny Ben Cree.

The story is a quaintly humorous little tale, giving an account of the adventures of the youngest member of the sea-faring house of Cree during the Civil War. Bennie inherits the family love of the sea and finally becomes a naval apprentice aboard the ship Octorara, a craft owned by private parties, but which is ostensibly fitted out for the service of the United States government. Once at sea a number of strange happenings open the lad's eyes to the fact that his commander is a disguised Confederate and his ship a privateer.

It is a smoothly written and very readable little story. New York.

About My Father's Business, by Austin Miles, purports to be a story written in order to bring back the church from the position which she has taken as a purveyor to social life and the "soup-kitchen element" to a more lofty spiritual condition. The purpose is a good one, but will not be likely to be advanced by this crudely written volume which seems more like the work of a school-girl or boy than of a grown-up man.

The Merston Company, of New York, publish the volume.

Books Received.

From The Mershon Company, New York:
About My Father's Business. By Austin Miles. $1.50.
From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
Pirate Gold. By F. J. Stimson. 50 cents.
From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
Red Blood and Blue. By Harrison Robertson. $1.50; and
How England Saved Europe (Vol. IV). By W. H. Fitchett. $2.00.
From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
Living By the Spirit. By Horatio W. Dresser; and
Let There Be Light. By David Lubin.
From Harper & Brothers, New York:
Their Silver Wedding Journey. By W. D. Howells. $1.50;
The Princess Sophia. By E. F. Benson. $1.25;
The Action and the Word. By Brander Matthews. $1.50;
The Klondike Stampede. $3.00;
The Conspirators. By Robert W. Chambers. $1.50;
The Unknown. By Camille Flammarion. $2.00; and
Wuthering Heights. By Emily Bronte. Haworth Edition. $1.75.
From The Brandur Company, New York:
The Coming Democracy. By Orlando J. Smith.
From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:
Paris As It Is. By Katharine De Forest. $1.25.
From Cassell & Company, New York:
The Taming of the Shrew. Library Series. 10 cents.
From Hinds & Noble, New York:
Songs of All the Colleges. $1.50.
From The Franklin, Toledo:
Love's Idle Fancies. By Harriet Nomad.
From Little, Brown & Company, Boston:
The Parsonage Porch. By Bradley Gilman. $1.00; and
Tales for Christmas and Other Seasons. By Francois Coppee. $1.00.
From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:
A Guide to the Trees. By Alice Lounsberry. $2.50; and
A Master of Craft. By W. W. Jacobs. $1.50.
From F. M. Buckles & Company, New York:
In London's Heart. By George R. Sims. $1.25.

Gained 45 Pounds

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption.

"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected.

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight from 95 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makes me so stout."—MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SIGNS OF COMING SPRING.

Oh, gentle spring, you're coming, though
the robin still is mute,
And the icy king of winter whistles thro'
his piercing flute.
I know that you are coming, though the
furnace still eats coal
And the gas bill yet is large enough to
harrow up my soul,
For in the dry goods window there are
bright spots in the gloom—
The organdies are budding and the ginghams are in bloom.

Though here and there a snowdrift shows
the coolness of the air,
And the grass is brown and lifeless, while
the shivering trees are bare,
Yet the artificial roses smile upon the new
spring hat
And the price mark waves in glory. (You
could bet your life on that.)
And in the dry goods windows are the
flowers of the loom,
For the dimity and challis are a-bursting
into bloom.

The millinery stores are all a-spangle
with the pinks,
The cotton-batting daisy in the showcase
nods and winks,
While the cherry made of celluloid shines
red beside the blue
Of the everlasting violets that vie with
nature's hue,
While the little, shy forget-me-not is
given lots of room
On the ginghams and the organdies now
waving in full bloom

Yes, gentle spring, you're with us, and
our furs we must collect
And put them where the mothball and the
camphor will protect;
For the artificial flowers and the printed
blossoms, too,
Likewise the price marks, are as high as
such things ever grew
And in the dry goods windows gentle
spring is on the boom,
For the dimity is budding and the gingham is in bloom
—Baltimore American.

A QUESTION FOR THE BISHOP.

The clerks employed by the Fidelity Title and Trust company are making the life of one of them miserable by dubbing him "The Bishop," all on account of an incident that happened not many days ago. The Right Rev. Richard Phelan, the Catholic bishop of Pittsburg, went to the banking department of the company to transact some business. He requested that it be done with expedition, as he desired to leave the city that day. He took a seat and waited. The man now called "The Bishop" undertook to attend to his own books and aid the bishop in passing the time pleasantly by engaging him in conversation.

"Will you be gone long, Bishop?" he asked.

"I may be gone a week or two," replied the Bishop.

"Going to see friends?" the young man asked.

"I expect to see friends," was the Bishop's answer.

"Taking your family with you?" was the next inquiry.

"No," replied the bishop with a suspicion of a smile on his face.

One of the other clerks tramped on the foot of the questioner, who turned on him with, "Look where you're stepping; you tramped on my"— and then he thought of the question he had asked the bishop, and his book suddenly required his entire attention.—Pittsburg News.

Wholesale.

Miss Oldgirl—I think that was just lovely to give Susan B. Anthony a rose of every year of her age.

Mr. Sourdrop—Good thing they don't do that for everybody.

Miss Oldgirl—Why, pray?

Sourdrop—Some poor fellow'd have to buy a greenhouse for you.—Baltimore American.

Her His Face
Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with
Heiskell's Ointment
the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.
Heiskell's Soap
Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.
Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

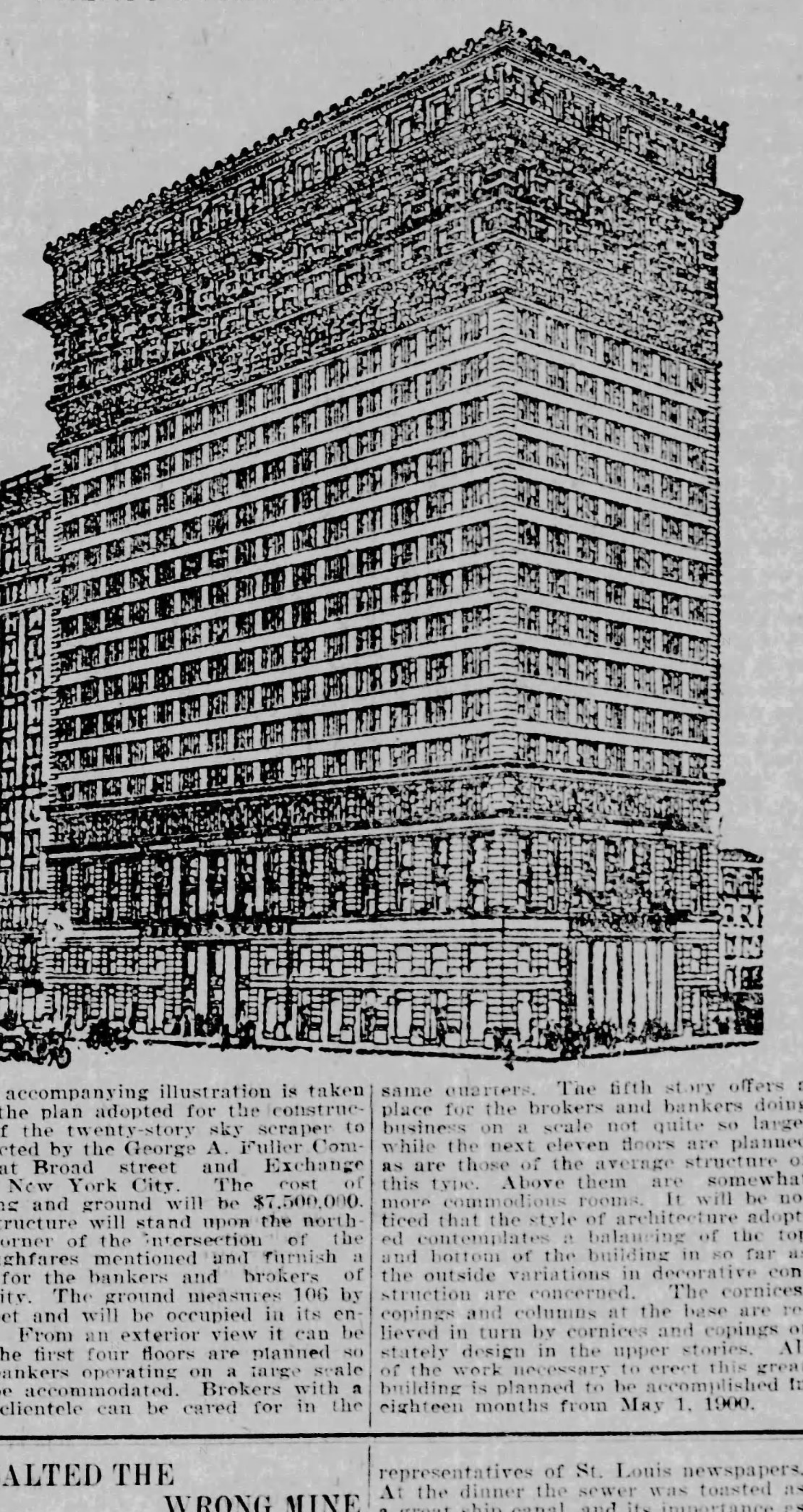
The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

TWO KINDS OF PROGRESSIVENESS

The difference in the spirit of push and vigor in Chicago and St. Louis is shown by recent occurrences in Washington, says the Washington Times. Ever since this congress was opened, poor old St. Louis has been trying to attract favorable attention of the legislators, as well as the nation, to the proposed world's fair in celebration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. As yet St. Louis has not been able even to catch the speaker's eye, in consequence of which it semes probable that no action will be taken at this session on the fair bill, carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000. Without this help, the exposition enterprise will have to be abandoned. Chicago recently opened a ditch, through which all the sewage of the city is dumped on St. Louis. The St. Louisans have a suit pending in the supreme court which seeks to close the sewer in order that people may continue to live in St. Louis. The sewer cost Chicago the bagatelle of $35,000,000, and, naturally, the Chicagoans don't want to be compelled to close it.

To the end of giving the ditch a higher character than that of a mere sewer, the Chicagoans have conceived the happy thought that it was really intended as a ship canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Gulf of Mexico. The other evening a party of Chicago men gave a dinner in Washington, and had as their guests influential members of both branches of congress and leading newspaper writers, including even the representatives of St. Louis newspapers. At the dinner the sewer was toasted as a great ship canal, and its importance as such was duly impressed upon the minds of all the diners. The next move was to ask congress for an appropriation of several millions for the purpose of keeping this great ship canal in proper repair, and, perhaps, also to fortify it. And it is not doubted that Chicago will get whatever appropriation is asked for. The effect will be to make St. Louis ridiculous in the eyes of the world for having protested against the Chicago sewer, and also to make the Missouri town appear as a sort of stopping place for seagoing craft between Chicago and the ports of the world.

TWENTY-STORY NEW YORK SKY SCRAPER.



The accompanying illustration is taken from the plan adopted for the construction of the twenty-story sky scraper to be erected by the George A. Fuller Company at Broad street and Exchange place, New York City. The cost of building and ground will be $7,500,000. The structure will stand upon the northeast corner of the intersection of the thoroughfares mentioned and furnish a home for the bankers and brokers of that city. The ground measures 106 by 236 feet and will be occupied in its entirety. From an exterior view it can be seen the first four floors are planned so that bankers operating on a large scale may be accommodated. Brokers with a large clientele can be cared for in the same quarters. The fifth story offers a place for the brokers and bankers doing business on a scale not quite so large, while the next eleven floors are planned as are those of the average structure of this type. Above them are somewhat more commodious rooms. It will be noticed that the style of architecture adopted contemplates a balancing of the top and bottom of the building in so far as the outside variations in decorative construction are concerned. The cornices, copings and columns at the base are relieved in turn by cornices and copings of stately design in the upper stories. All of the work necessary to erect this great building is planned to be accomplished in eighteen months from May 1, 1900.

HE SALTED THE WRONG MINE

Several men who dabble in mining stocks were talking about "salted" mines—the kind that unscrupulous prospectors in the west sprinkle over with gold-bearing quartz, and then sell to credulous tenderfeet, says the Philadelphia Record.

"I don't know that this story is heavy enough to illustrate such a weighty proposition," broke in George de B. Myers of the sheriff's office, "but it seems to me rather apropos, and it's true. Last fall I invited a crowd to a house party over Sunday at my father's place, out at Logan. I had described the beauties of the autumn woods and dwelt with particular emphasis on the chestnuts that grew in profusion all over the place. That caught the girls, and nothing would do but to have an old-fashioned chestnuting party. We were to gather nuts in the afternoon and roast them over a log fire at night. My folks had all moved in town for the winter, and when I went out Saturday morning to see the preparations, I discovered that the small boys of the neighborhood had not been idle. The vaunted chestnut trees were entirely stripped, and the only nuts to be seen were acorns. I knew it wouldn't do to disappoint the girls, so, when I encountered a youngster with a bagful of chestnuts, I promptly bought them. Then I sprinkled the nuts all over the ground beneath the trees, and the next morning we all went hunting chestnuts. I was congratulating myself on the success of my ruse, when one fellow, who knew more about botany than was good for him, discovered that all our chestnuts must have grown with the acorns on the oak trees. And that's how I salted the wrong mine."

"The Strength of Twenty Men."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

A Kangaroo With a Feathered Tail.

Robert Frank, the well known artist, is a self-made man, and not until he became self-supporting did he have a chance to pursue the regular studies which most people have in earlier life. One day he delivered some sketches to an employer who said, "By the way, Frank, I want a picture drawn in a great hurry. It is a novel thing, a boxing kangaroo."

"Ja, wohl," answered the artist, "I will have it ready to-morrow for you."

"You know what a kangaroo is, of course?"

Frank had been thinking of an ostrich, because he answered with a complacent smile:

"Ja, gewisslich. It is a long, tall thing mit lots of feddars." And "Feddars" has been his nickname ever since.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Loaded Victim.

First Scorcher—Gee! look at your tires! Been running down an express train?

Second Scorcher—Naw! Just run over a kid on the boulevard.

First Scorcher—I thought you ran over kids every day?

Second Scorcher—Yes, but this kid had been sent for a box of carpet tacks.—Chicago News.

EDUCATION IN CUBA.

In three months the American plan has raised the attendance from 4,000 to about 80,000; there are nearly 2,600 teachers, says Harper's Weekly. No teacher is allowed to have more than fifty pupils. In the cities boys and girls will be taught in separate rooms, and in the country they will be taught together. All the teachers are Cubans, about one-third of those in the cities being teachers with some experience. English is a part of the course of study, and the Cubans have requested that it should be. Under the present plan, which was inaugurated pending the organization of the local governments, the island treasury pays all the expenses of the schools—that is to say, there are no local taxes for this purpose. The school budget for 1900 amounts to about $4,000,000. The salaries of the school teachers in Cuba are very high as compared with those paid in other countries. Mr. Frye says they are the highest in the world, and yet there has been some complaint from the Cubans to the effect that the salaries were too low, and this in the face of the fact that before the new order of things a school teacher in Cuba was only able to make a scanty living. The lowest salary paid on the island now is $600, and the lowest in Havana is $900, which is 25 per cent more than is paid in the 15 largest cities in the United States.

Up-to-Date Spelling.

"What is your order, sir?" asked the waiter.

"Bring me a puerterhouse steak," answered the Government.—Chicago Tribune.

Three Means of Communication.

He—Can you tell me the three quickest means of communication?
She—Telephone, telegraph—
He—Well, what's the third?
She—Give it up.
He—Tell a woman.—Punch.

Ayer's Pills
Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfils every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 7, MAY 13, 1900.

Jesus at the Pharisee's House.

Luke 7:36-50.

Read Matt. 18:23-35; Memory verses, 44-47.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke 7:50.

36. And one of the Pharisees desired him that he would eat with him. And he went into the Pharisee's house, and sat down to meat.

37.—And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Parisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment.

38. And stood at his feet behind him, weeping, and began to wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head, and kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment.

39. Now when the Pharisee which had bidden him saw it, he spake within himself, saying, This man, if he were a prophet, would have known who and what manner of woman this is that toucheth him; for she is a sinner.

40. And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee. And he saith, Master, say on.

41. There was a certain creditor which had two debtors; the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty.

42. And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?

43. Simon answered and said, I suppose that he, to whom he forgave most. And he said unto him, Thou hast rightly judged.

44. And he turned to the woman, and said unto Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet; but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head.

45. Thou gavest me no kiss; but this woman, since the time I came in, hath not ceased to kiss my feet.

46. My head with oil thou didst not anoint; but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment.

47. Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much; but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little.

48. And he said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven.

49. And they that sat at meat with him began to say within themselves, Who is this that forgiveth sins also?

50. And he said to the woman, Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

If he were a prophet, would have perceived that she is a sinner (V. 39). Well, he did; but he also saw that there were in her all the materials of a saint. It does not take a prophet to see that people are sinners. The Duchess of Buckingham once attended service in Lady Huntington's chapel, and was outraged at finding servants and laboring people worshiping God in the same room with herself. All she saw was their plain clothes and their calloused hands. But Lady Huntington looked deeper, and saw their good consciences and their kind hearts. Anybody can see the dirt, but it takes an expert to discover the diamond. It was no credit to Diogenes (in my judgment), to say that, after holding his lanterns in so many human faces, he was not able to discover a man. Jesus could have picked out a thousand of them in the same time, without the aid of a lantern. Those who look out for men find them, if they have a man's eyes to look out of.

Thou gavest me no water, etc. (V. 44). I suppose he thought Jesus would not notice this discourtesy, because he had once been a carpenter. I know people who think that street car conductors and elevator boys and cab drivers can not see through the thin veneer of their boasted culture, and they insult them or ignore them with impunity. But, according to my notion, they are keener to true politeness than any other people in the world. You will conceal your boorishness or your meanness twice as easily in the parlor as in the kitchen. The carpenter read the Pharisee like an open book.

But she * * * hath not ceased to kill my feet (V. 45). You never can tell what beautiful things love will do. It has no limitations. Sometimes it is bold, sometimes it is reckless and extravagant, but always beautiful. Love is full of surprises. It throws up wondrous gifts, as the ocean throws up wondrous shells. A gun-trap never throws out anything but clay pigeons; a chimney, anything but smoke; a hydrant, anything but water. But a tropical garden! Who can predict what marvelous form of loveliness it will give birth to? And so you never need be surprised at any wonderful thing which will flow from a heart of love. Think of what deeds of grace and beauty flowed from the heart of Livingstone, Sydney, St. Francis de Assisi, and, above all, from that of Jesus! Who would ever have thought that the heart of this poor, sinful woman held such treasures?

Thy sins are forgiven (v. 48). Even God is never so beautiful and adorable as when he forgives. We should be more dazzled, perhaps, to see him create a new world. But if we could recover from our astonishment and awe in time to ponder thoughtfully over the act of his mind in which he pardoned a man who had sinned as David did, we should be more profoundly astonished still. It is God-like to forgive. The charm of creative art is that men feel themselves to resemble God in the exercise of power. If they did but know it, the charm of imitation is a thousandfold more satisfying and ennobling in an act of forgiveness.

Thy faith hath saved thee: go in peace (v. 50). It was the utter confidence of her love that touched the heart of the Saviour. Everybody loves to be trusted. It takes some one as bad as a devil to abuse such confidence. A friend of mine commenced to whip his hunting dog, but when the poor fellow crept up and laid his nose against his master's legs, the whip fell from his hand. And when little Tommie Atkins batted his ball through an old gentleman's window, every boy on the nine fled at the top of his speed. Tommie was swept along with them for a little ways, and then suddenly turned round and went straight toward the infuriated old man, who was raging like a lion. "He'll kill you!" shouted his astonished friends. And it really seemed as if he would. But when Tommie pulled off his hat, looked him frankly and fearlessly in the face, and said: "I didn't mean to; you wouldn't be hard on a little fellow who had bad luck?" the fire all went out of the other's eyes as if ice-water had been poured on them. "What's your name?" says he in a nonplused sort of a fashion. "Tommie Atkins." "Weren't you afraid of me?" "No, sir." "Well, young man, I like your pluck. Everybody likes to be trusted. Your faith has saved you this time, but don't do it again."—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in S. S. Times.

BAKED A MAN TO CURE HIS ILLS

Intense heat is now being tried at Bellevue hospital, says the New York Journal, for the cure of rheumatism. From the present indications, it is a success. Among the patents is a physician, Dr. Sullivan, who declares that he has been greatly benefited already.

"For a long time," said the doctor, recently, "I have been suffering from rheumatism. I concluded that the ordinary remedies were too slow, so I determined to try the therapeutic qualities of intense heat. I feel already that I am benefited."

In the experiment, a machine devised by Dr. Sprague was used. It is virtually a cot over which is a metal hood. Heat is generated by gas, and the patient is wrapped in heavy towels. Thick canvas covers the end of the hood, and only the head of the patient is left bare.

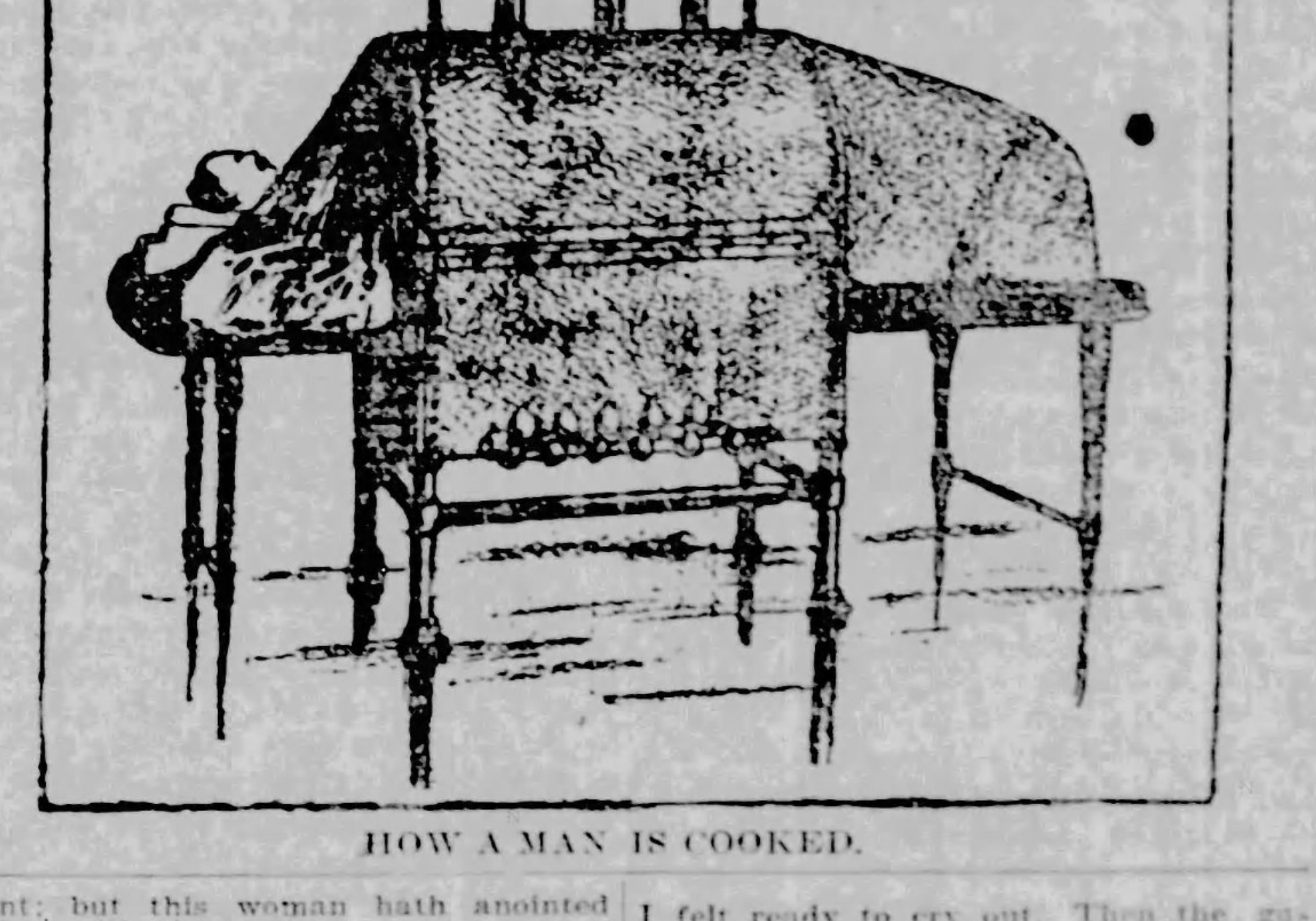
When the doctor had been wrapped up, he was put on the cot, and the gas turned on. The heat rose rapidly to 100 degrees, without sensation to the patent. But when the thermometer recorded 200 degrees he began to perspire in streams, and a craving thirst set in.

Iced water was given freely, and ice bandages were applied to his head. Meanwhile the heat increased. Presently, the doctor's toes began to tickle, and the perspiration from his body turning into steam, hissed through the vents in the hood. Fresh ice bandages were applied.

"Burning sensations," said the doctor, "began to extend over my body. I felt streams of water pouring from my skin. The intense heat kept the towels dry, or I should have been scalded to death.

"The heat increased to 300 degrees—then to 350. The heat was so overpowering that I had a sensation akin to cold. Before the 400 degrees had been reached, I felt ready to cry out. Then the gas was turned off. I cooled slowly, but my skin was mottled for hours. But I feel like a new man now, and believe that the treatment will cure my rheumatism."

The amount of ice water drunk by the doctor was amazing. It was given to him freely, and readily passed off in perspiration. A few more fiery ordeals, he says, and he will be cured.



HOW A MAN IS COOKED.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

Ezry married a woman with the most tarnation tongue you ever listened to. Scorcher, that tongue was! When she had occasion to rebuke Ezry the tongue would take varnish off the furniture.

As a result of his treatment at home Ezry was inclined to spend overmuch of his time at the tavern, says the Lewiston Evening Journal. He drank other things there beside cold water. And when he would start for home he was in that blissful condition where he didn't care whether school kept or not. In that condition he was in some measure prepared to meet his gentle chatelaine.

One night his wife sent her brother out to "play ghost" and scare the drunkard into reform. The ghost was expected to say in sepulchral tones that unless Ezry reformed he would be taken into hell for sure when he passed over.

Ezry came up the road—across the road, too—and was trolling one of the lusty old songs of revolutionary days. He was halted by a sheeted figure.

"D ev'nin'," said Ezry cheerfully.

"Listen to your doom," solemnly and in deep tones quoth the specter.

"Zhas all ri'," replied Ezry, "le's go."

"I'm a spirit."

"Glad to hear 't, ol' f'ler, glad to hear 't. Goo' sp't, I s'pose? If you're good sp't I mus' stan' clever wiz you. I'm a pretty goo' f'ler, I am."

"I am a spirit of evil," boomed the spook.

"Sp't evil! Doo' shay sho! Wal, p'raps you're the devil himself."

"I am."

"Pu' 'er there, ol' boy, pu' 'er there. Come up t' house. Zhe'll be gla' to shee ye, that she will. S'pose ye know, of course, that I'm married to yer sister Nancy."

The Queen and Lady Roberts.

A member of parliament tells a charming and touching story of the Queen and Lady Roberts. When Lady Roberts was at Windsor a few weeks ago the Queen handed her a small parcel, saying: "Here is something that I have tied up with my own hands and that I beg you not to open until you get home." On her return home Lady Roberts found that the parcel contained the Victoria Cross won by her dead son by his gallantry at the first battle of Colenso.—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Had Taken a Chance.

"A quiet little game," suggested the man-about-town, invitingly.

"No, sir," replied the deacon severely.

"You never gamble?"

"Never, sir, never indulged in a game of chance in my life."

"But you are married, I believe?"

Too late the good deacon saw that he was convicted of trying his luck in the greatest lottery of all.—Chicago Post.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Cures Weak Men Free
Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 112 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and after a few days' use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

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The "Scent Cure."

Interesting experiments with the odors of herbs have from time to time been made, and it has been found that many species of microbes are easily destroyed by various smells. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy microbes in thirty-five minutes; cinnamon will kill some species in thirty-five minutes; thyme in thirty-five. In forty-five minutes common wild verbena is found effective, while the odor of mint has destroyed various forms of microbes in fifty-five minutes, and it is regarded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that herbs which have been found in Egyptian mummies were placed on the bodies more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or objects of sentiment.

Weary of Experiments.

"Dear me!" she said, "I wonder what has become of that household journal?"

He didn't say a word.

"There was another recipe in it that I wanted to try."

He smiled, for now he was assured that he had done wisely when he burned it. Even a good-natured man may grow weary of having experiments tried upon him.—Chicago Post.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. ....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PORTFOLIOS.

On another page we publish an advertisement descriptive of "Parisian Dream City." We have already taken orders for many thousand copies of Part One, which will be ready for mailing May 10th. Bear in mind those ordering part one will not commit themselves to the balance of the series, but we predict that the majority will be anxious for more after seeing the introduction. Let every one during the coming week send 10 cents for part one while we have them on hand. After May 10th we shall take up number two.

MAY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have just mailed a proposition for renewal to all subscribers whose time expires this month. It is the last proposition for yearly subscriptions we shall make until fall. After May 31st we shall take no yearly subscriptions for less than one dollar. During the summer months we shall take only three months or campaign subscriptions, at prices to be announced later.

QUAY SHUT OUT.

Once again the United States Senate has reaffirmed the precedent established by that body many years ago—that where the legislature of a state fails to choose a senator, the vacancy thus created can not be filled by appointment of the governor. In other words, the senate construes the clause of the constitution on this subject to mean that a vacancy which occurs during the recess of the legislature may be filled by the governor; but that when the legislature does not do its duty, the governor has no appointive power.

It was the general belief that this precedent would be reversed in the case of Quay, by the votes of senators who are personal friends of the Pennsylvanian. He has been in the senate for many years, is a man of very agreeable personality, and consequently has made many warm friendships. As it was, he was ruled out by only one vote, the poll standing 33 to 32. The result was a surprise, for it was the general belief that Quay would pull through by a narrow majority.

The decision of the senate is a good thing in two particulars. It keeps Quay out of the senate, at least for a time, and it is warning to other bosses who can not achieve election at the hands of a legislature that they can not succeed by prolonging a deadlock until final adjournment, and then receiving an appointment at the hands of a pliant state executive. The case of Quay now goes to the people of Pennsylvania, who will elect a new legislature this fall. The battle will be Quay and anti-Quay, and already both factions are claiming victory. Better wait and see what the people have to say at the polls, however.

A ROUGH RIDER SCHOOL.

A somewhat novel military school is to be opened in Colorado on June 1. It is called the National Rough Rider Military Encampment, and its purpose is to teach American young men those things which shall make them immediately valuable to the country when it stands in need of their military services. It proposes to make of them thoroughly expert mounted riflemen, like the men who composed the American regiment of volunteer cavalry that became famous during the recent war with Spain as the Rough Riders, and the men who now make up the bulk of the exceedingly effective Boer army in South Africa.

This is to be done by a year's course of instruction, during which the students shall live in camp under conditions as nearly as possible like those that would surround the members of a "Rough Rider" regiment in active service, barring unnecessary hardships, deprivations and harshness of discipline. The health and comfort of the men will, of course, be looked after with the utmost care, and it is hoped that the vigorous, busy, outdoor life may be made delightful as well as improving to the citizen-soldiers in training. Of course it is hoped that this is essential to the success of the enterprise, for, though the "term of enlistment" is one year, there is no way and no wish to keep any man in the camp one minute longer than he wishes to stay. The men will be taught to ride, to shoot, to scout, to signal, to take care of themselves on the march and in the field. The course of instruction is generally recognized as those that characterize the most efficient and valuable soldiers under present conditions of warfare.

The enterprise will be inaugurated under the most unimpeachable direction and indorsement. The governor of Colorado is at the head of the board of governors. The camp and the military organization will be under the command of General E. V. Sumner. The plan has the full approval of the War department and the instructors will be qualified officers of the United States army. There are great possibilities of usefulness in this plan of it be carried out along the indicated lines.

Dewey is to make a speaking tour in the west and south. With politics as a theme, he can never hope to equal his speech from the bridge of the Olympia: "When you are ready, Gridley, you can fire."

Steel is going down, and as a result more buildings are going up.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

A cablegram from Constantinople says the impression is gaining ground there that the Sublime Porte will refuse the demand for immediate payment of the indemnity to the United States. The justice of the claim has been acknowledged by the Turkish government, both to Minister Angell and his successor, Minister Strauss. But Turkey owes everybody, and with sublime impartiality she declines to pay any one.

It amounts to this, therefore: If the United States is to get the promised indemnity, we must send a warship or two, and make a demonstration before Constantinople or some other Turkish port. It may even be necessary to take possession of a Turkish custom-house, and collect the duties until the claim is satisfied, as Great Britain did a few years ago at Corinto, in order to compel the Nicaraguan government to settle up the obligations to her.

We do not share the opinion frequently expressed, that Russia or some other of the Great Powers would interfere to prevent the collection of this just obligation. We have nothing to do with the "Eastern question," and the balance of power in Europe, which alone has preserved Turkey from absorption. The six great powers watch one another like dogs snarling over a bone. No one will allow another to touch Turkey, and no one is strong enough to fight the others combined. Russia tried it almost a half-century ago, but Great Britain, France and Sardinia came to Turkey's aid, and the Crimean war ended in Russian humiliation.

No doubt a similar coalition would be formed against any European power which should attempt to force Turkey to pay its just obligation, merely to prevent that one from obtaining an advantage. But no European power has anything to fear from the United States. We do not desire to take and hold Constantinople, nor have we ulterior designs upon Europe's road to Asia via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. All we desire is the payment of a just debt, and the indications are that we will have to collect it through a show of force. To go to actual war over a matter of a hundred thousand dollars would be preposterous, of course; but we have made the demand, and if we allow Turkey to evade it, we shall far more than the money involved. The unspeakable Turk respects nothing but power. He would imagine we feared him, and all American mission and school property would be speedily marked for destruction by fanatical mobs at the first favorable opportunity.

THE HULL FIRE.

The conflagration which destroyed the town of Hull and a portion of the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, ranks second in the Western Hemisphere as to the number of people rendered homeless, and fifth in the money loss sustained. It has destroyed some 17 million dollars' worth of property, and 15,000 men, women and children are without shelter, of whom more than half are absolutely destitute.

The great Chicago fire of October 8, 1871, heads the list in both particulars. It made 98,500 people homeless, and destroyed property valued at 200 million dollars. The next conflagration in magnitude was the great Boston fire in November, 1872, which destroyed 800 buildings, with a loss of 75 million dollars. The Seattle fire, in June, 1889, destroyed 30 millions of property. Prior to the Chicago fire, the conflagration in New York, in 1835, headed the list, with 20 millions loss. These five are the greatest fires which ever occurred on this continent.

The charity of the country is appealed to on behalf of the homeless ones in Hull and Ottawa. The majority of the householders burned out are workingmen, and they have large families. Not only must their immediate needs of food, clothing and shelter be supplied, but work must be found for the men, that they may become self-supporting as speedily as possible. A relief committee has been formed, and not only Canada but the United States is appealed to for prompt charity, to prevent suffering. The response will be hearty, and it should be speedy. He gives twice who gives quickly.

NO DISSENSIONS.

The Democratic press, a few weeks ago, was gleefully declaring that the Republicans of the nation were "hopelessly divided" on the Puerto Rican and other colonial questions, and that the party would be "rent in twain." We fail to find any evidences of such a distressing state of affairs. So far as anybody can see, there is a degree of harmony which is almost unexampled. No state convention has uttered a word of discord. So far they have endorsed the administration's course with absolute unanimity, without a suggestion of dissent. In some cases there was an avoidance of direct reference to Puerto Rico, but the endorsement of the President was direct and emphatic. The omission of direct mention of Puerto Rico—for instance, in the Ohio convention—was simply because it is a more or less undeveloped condition, and the national convention, two months hence, will be in a position to state the party policy with emphasis.

Even here in Ohio, which has been a political storm-center for so long, there is no factional fighting. For once the Republicans of this state are in hearty accord. They all wish the re-election of McKinley, and that he shall have a Republican congress at his back. That is the task to which they have set themselves this year, and all minor questions are held in abeyance. This condition creates surprise in some quarters. Even the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which keeps close tab on Ohio, seems a little surprised at the conditions here. It says:

> The political situation in Ohio is especially serene at this moment. The two Senators are pulling together, and no insurrection is visible in the Republican party in any part of the state. The harmony among the Ohio Republicans is almost unexampled. In fact, this is the condition throughout the greater part of the country. The Democratic soothsayers were predicting bitter factional fights among the Republicans on account of the Puerto Rican and other matters, but all their forecasts have turned out to be erroneous. The Republican party throughout the United States will be aggressive, enthusiastic and united in the coming canvass, and whenever, since 1860, the party has been in that condition it has swept the country.

In a recent speech, David B. Hill said that a plank commending the popular election of senators was in the original draft of the Chicago platform of 1896, and was stricken out against his protest. Remarks upon this subject from the Bryanites who ran that convention are now in order.

Hobson is coming home by way of Alaska. He evidently desires to be cool **before facing the girls again.**

THE DOCTRINE OF LINCOLN.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention at Columbus strikes a keynote when it reaffirms the principle "in which the Republican party had its birth, and on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President—that the representatives of the people have full power over the territory belonging to the United States, in harmony with, and subject to, the fundamental safeguards of our free institutions for liberty, justice, and personal rights."

The narrow-minded chatterers who yell "imperialism!" and gabble that the Republican party, in the position it takes with regard to Puerto Rico and the Philippines, is propounding a new and dangerous doctrine, thereby expose their own ignorance of the history of the birth of the Republican party. That party was founded on the doctrine that the territory of the United States, outsides the boundaries of the states comprising the Union, is under the entire and exclusive control of congress. The first national platform of the party, adopted at Philadelphia on June 17, 1856, has the following for its third plank:

> Resolved, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

There you have the fundamental doctrine of Republicanism. The Democratic party declared, in effect, that the constitution carried slavery with it into the territories—that as a slaveholder had the right to hold slaves in any state which permitted it, under the constitution, the same constitutional guarantee allowed him to take his slaves and settle in any territory. This could only be defended on the ground that the constitution extends, of its own force, to the territory of the United States. The Republicans of 1856, in the above resolution, took ground against this monstrous proposition, under which all the territories could have been made slave states. In their second national platform—that on which Lincoln was nominated and elected in 1860, held in Chicago, this plank was adopted:

> That the new dogma, that the constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent.

People are apt to forget the underlying general principle of a doctrine, and see only its application to an individual case. The makers of the Ohio platform have done well in calling the attention of the nation to the fact that the Republican administration, in its policy toward our new insular possessions, is following the broad principle laid down by the Republican party as the foundation for its fight against the extension of slavery into the territories.

We advise every one to read the Ohio platform, and especially the plank which supports the administration in its course regarding our new territorial acquisitions. The constitution does not extend to such territory unless by formal action of Congress, but all territory is under the absolute control of Congress.

THE OHIO BIG FOUR.

The Buckeye state will send to the Philadelphia convention this year four delegates-at-large who will attract the attention of every delegate and visitor to that historic gathering. Ohio's big four always commands attention in a national Republican convention, and this will be especially true this year with a son of Ohio to be renominated for President.

It is fitting that Ohio's senior senator should lead the delegation. Senator Foraker has been a national character for years, but he stands to-day a greater leader, a greater man, a greater Republican than at any previous period in his life. His prominence in regard to Puerto Rican matters, his leadership on all great questions before the senate, has not only attracted the attention of the country, but of the world. Mr. Foraker is by all means the proper person to lead the Ohio delegation.

The governor of Ohio is a conspicuous figure at any gathering. The position of this great state in the sisterhood of states makes her chief executive a man of national prominence, and Governor Nash will receive no little attention at Philadelphia.

There are few public men in the country better known to all and more feared by the Democrats than General Charles H. Grosvenor, the dean of the Ohio congressional delegation and the third member of the big four. His long service in congress, his defense of his party at all times, the fact that he is known to be the mouth-piece of the President on the floor of the house, all makes him the proper man for Ohio to send to Philadelphia as one of the big four.

Congressman Dick is almost as prominent in the counsels of his party as either of the senators. His connection with the national committee, his work for the party throughout the country, make him a man of national prominence, and he will be recognized as one of the leaders in the convention.

Ohio's big four this year will sustain the reputation which the state has always upheld in national conventions of the Republican party.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Indiana mean business this year. They held a splendid convention this week, in which there were a number of lively contests, selected a first-class ticket and are now in the humor to elect it and give the electoral vote of the state to McKinley.

Indiana Republicans had no cut and dried convention. There were six candidates for governor and every one of them stood on his merits. It was a contest as good-natured as it was exciting, and it leaves the Republicans stronger than before, with their fighting clothes on and ready for a brush with the common enemy.

The nominee for governor, W. T. Durbin, is a hero of two wars, a business man known throughout the state, and a Republican who has worked for party success for many years. There is no doubt that he deserved the nomination, neither is there any doubt that he will lead his party to victory.

Such a convention as that held this week takes Indiana out of the doubtful column and makes the state reliably Republican.

In the New Hampshire Republican convention, an amendment was offered to the platform declaring for self-government for the Philippines, but it was voted down overwhelmingly. The Republicans of the nation are all in line in **support of the proposition that Uncle Sam is not a coward.**

DON'T SWAP HORSES.

The New York Herald has, within the past three years, dealt much in criticism of the Republican national administration. But this would appear to have been intended to apply to individual acts, which did not please the "powers that be" upon the Herald editorial tripod. That paper of April 25 has a double-leaded editorial article, advocating the re-election of President McKinley, over which it puts this significant heading: "Don't Swap Horses While Crossing a Stream.—Abraham Lincoln." The article is in the form of comment upon Admiral Dewey's statement announcing that he is a Presidential candidate, in which he said:

> The position of President is not a difficult one to fill. All he has to do is to carry out the wishes of Congress in accordance with the constitution.

The Herald declares that McKinley has done this faithfully, and that the country has prospered in consequence. Then it argues as follows:

> Why, then should the people change a President who has proved that he can and that he does carry out the wishes of Congress in accordance with the constitution for another who only thinks it is easy, but who may change his opinion about it later, just as he did about not running for President? "Don't swap horses while crossing a stream" is a pregnant motto for an expanding country that has several problems on hand which demand for their satisfactory solution continuity of policy, breadth of views, a friendly disposition toward foreign nations, and freedom from all forms of anarchial foolishness, whether it be populism, free silverism or socialism.

The Herald asserts that the greatest menace to the evolution of the moral and natural welfare of the United States lies in Bryan and Bryanism. It declares that his defeat "should be the object of every American, for his election means official endorsement of anarchy, depreciation of currency, repudiation of the nation's obligations and the fomenting of dissension in the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race by mischievous and unwarrantable meddling in matters that do not concern the United States, either directly or indirectly."

The article discusses these points at some length, and then sums up by saying that Admiral Dewey, in the sentences quoted above, gave the weightiest reason why President McKinley should be re-elected. Why try to teach a new man to do what he is already doing so satisfactorily?

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

As a rule when a man wants a public office he sees his friends, sets up pins, pulls wires and does all sorts of things to land. If he wants a county office he visits the various townships; if he is a candidate for Congress he swings around the district; if he has his eye on a state position he visits the various sections of the commonwealth; if he wants on the national ticket he travels from state to state and places himself on exhibition, as Bryan has been doing for the past four years.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, is always doing something out of the ordinary. There is no question but that a strong movement has been started to nominate him for vice-president on the ticket with McKinley. There is no less doubt that he does not want the place. He declares that he is not and will not be a candidate, and everybody knows that Roosevelt is not a demagogue and that did he desire to go on the ticket he would frankly say so.

Governor Roosevelt is now preparing to take a trip through the Central West the principal object of which is to meet the Republican leaders and stop all talk of his candidacy. He proposes to convince Republicans that he will not be a candidate and that he must not be mentioned in connection with the place.

Were there anything of the demagogue about New York's governor it would be asserted that the proposed trip is intended to promote his candidacy. At any rate, that is exactly what is likely to happen. The more the people know and see of Roosevelt the more they will be convinced that he is the man for the place and the more difficult will be his task of avoiding the nomination. He is taking a dangerous chance, and one which will, in all probability, land him in the presiding officer's chair in the Senate.

CUBAN EXPENDITURES.

Failing in their effort to make it appear that American army officers holding civil positions in Cuba have been looting the treasury of the island, the yellow journals are now trying to raise the charge of extravagance, and inferentially of theft, against the provisional American government of that island. It is alleged the provisional government has expended $14,000,000 on the island in a year. This does not seem to us to be a large amount, when the conditions are considered.

The island was prostrate, as the result of the long civil war, when the Americans took charge. The destruction of plantations had been frightful. The masses of the people could not find work—and the population of the island is 1,570,000. The cities were vilely filthy, the harbors needed extensive repairs, the public buildings were dilapidated and dirty. The workmen in the cities were put at work on these improvements. Every one will recall the thorough sanitary work done by Gen. Wood at Santiago, which made a healthy city out of the pest-hole of Cuba. Such work costs heavily, as every one knows; but the starving masses had to be fed, and the alternative was either charity outright, or to find work for them. That the latter was the better all will admit.

In the provinces, the same conditions prevailed. The people were out of work. They were put at work building roads—a needed improvement, for Cuban roads are nothing but trails. This is also costly work; but it needed doing, and the people had to be fed. Taking all these things into account, the total expenditures do not seem large. The bulk of it has been spent in permanent improvements, a benefit to the island and its people. If Cuba has value received, what is there to raise an outcry over? Her revenues furnished the money; it did not come out of Uncle Sam's pocket.

In his impromptu speech in the Ohio Republican convention, Senator Hanna said:

> The results of the war with Spain are not accidents. The destiny which has been written for this country must be fulfilled in the natural order of things. It was but one step forward in the direction of the duty set out for us to do and no matter what influences may be thrown around us to impede our progress, it cannot and will not stop.

That is the position of all intelligent Republicans, already assumed in a number of state platforms; and it is also the position of many influential Democrats, like Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and of many leading Democratic papers, such as the Louisville Courier Journal.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic cry that Puerto Rico will be turned over to "carpet baggers," who will loot the island and its people, was cut short by the appointments made by the President. The selection of Hon. Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, late assistant secretary of the navy, as governor of Puerto Rico, meets general commendation; and those who, for partisan reasons, do not commend, are perforce compelled to silence, for there is absolutely no ground for fault-finding.

Professor J. H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, has been appointed treasurer of the island. This is another excellent selection. He has a high reputation as a specialist in taxation and finance. He is already in the island, having been called there by General Davis, the military governor, as an expert adviser on taxation questions, and his services have proved invaluable.

For auditor of the island, the President has chosen John R. Garrison. He has been deputy comptroller of the treasury for 35 years, and is deemed one of the ablest accounting officers in the government service. He also was called to Puerto Rico by the military governor, as a civilian expert. He knows the local conditions, and is altogether an excellent selection.

With such men in control, the island will have a good and honest government. It will be seen the President ignores mere politicians, and selects men for their ability and experience in special lines, and not because of party service. Even that bitter critic of the President, the New York Evening Post, in speaking of these appointments, is constrained to say: "The politicians who have been bringing pressure to bear in favor of hungry officeseekers will not like such developments as these, but the President could not do a shrewder thing than to set a high standard in the first appointments for this island."

CONFERENCE AND PRESBYTERY

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which holds its quadrennial meeting in Chicago this year, will wrestle with the question of repealing the restriction in the discipline of that church against dancing, card-playing and theatre-going. The various conferences are voting upon it, and the vote in favor of striking these things off the prohibited list is going to be large in the General Conference.

The argument is this: That these provisions are very largely ignored by the members of the church, and that in place of being mandatory against them, the discipline should leave it a matter of individual conscience. The indications seem to point to the success of the effort.

A still more important reform will be urged upon the Presbyterian General Assembly, at St. Louis, next month. It is nothing less than the revision of the Westminster Confession. Between the date of that venerated creed and the present stretches an interval of 257 years. Doctrines that were then deemed absolutely true and right are repugnant to modern thought. The proof of this is seen in the church trials, such as the famous Briggs case, and the various discussion on the underlying doctrines, such as that in McGiffert's book, which has caused him to withdraw from the Presbyterian fold. The New York Sun has a thoughtful article on the subject, from which we make the following extracts:

> The specific stumbling block put forward by those who want the changes made is the doctrine of election. It is the distaste for the teaching that in His foreknowledge God predestined a certain part of His creatures to eternal damnation, which induced a like attempt several years ago, but ended in the accomplishment of nothing.
>
> The trouble is that the real cause of the current criticism of the Presbyterian standard is far deeper. It goes to the very foundation of the whole confession, or to the authority of the Bible, and it is so revolutionary in its consequences that even those whost affected by it do not dare to invite that logical conclusion. They are undertaking, therefore, to make a diversion from the main point by training their guns solely on the chapter "Of God's Eternal Decree."
>
> Now, that chapter, like all the rest of the Westminster Confession, relies for its support on an array of Scriptural proof texts solely. It is also an integral part of that system of faith, and cannot be wrenched away from the rest without the entire structure tumbling to pieces, as was demonstrated so thoroughly when an attempt at revision was last made. As the whole is necessarily built on the inspired infallibility of the Bible as the Word of God, with the declaration of which the Confession logically begins, any proposition for a revision which does not start with it sets out by begging the question. Moreover, it is the one question which is now absorbing the thought of Christendom and revolutionizing the belief of a large part of it, is the authority on which all Protestant belief is solely based sound and indisputable as being Divine, or is it simply a collection of fallible human literature of doubtful authenticity?
>
> If then, there is to be anything like a reasonable revision of any Christian creed or formula of faith the question to be settled first of all is whether the Bible is of man or of God, is true because supernaturally and Divinely inspired or is open to criticism and is without final authority as a human production merely. To strike only at a particular feature of a standard of faith when Christian criticism is destroying the very foundation of the whole system, is, of course, mere child's play or a cowardly subterfuge to divert popular attention from the main consequences of the destructive enterprise. The Westminster Confession has no vitality except as it gets its life from the theory of the inspired infallibility of the Bible.

THE ADMIRAL DISAPPOINTED.

In Washington the rumor goes that the Dewey boom has fallen so flat that it is not a political factor at all. John R. McLean went to New York a few days ago, and on his return to his Washington home he had a heart-to-heart talk with the Admiral. The result of this is the determination of the latter not to run as an independent candidate. He will still endeavor to obtain the regular Democratic nomination at Kansas City. Failing to obtain this, he will retire gracefully from the race.

The failure of the masses of the American people, or even of the Democratic party, to enthuse over his name, has amazed and disheartened the clique of Eastern Democrats who persuaded Admiral Dewey into announcing his candidacy. On their advice, his long-promised statement of his political principles has been held back. His case is hopeless as a Presidential candidate. It may be, however, that he can be induced to take second place at Kansas City, and that Bryan would consent, in the hope that thus the Eastern Democrats may be placated.

True it is that "trade follows the flag." Hawaii's total trade with this country last year amounted to over $37,000,000, of which $15,000,000 was imports by the islanders. American machinery worth more than $2,000,000 arrived at Honolulu, or double the importation of the previous year.

It seems as hard for Roberts to get near Pretoria as it was for Buller to reach the vicinity of Ladysmith.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Business Before Congress.

The shipping bill will not become a law at this session of Congress. At a meeting of the Senate standing committee on Saturday, the Democratic Senators served notice that they would not consent to an early adjournment unless the shipping bill is to be removed from the sphere of consideration at this session. Senator Jones, as leader of the Senate minority, likewise stated that there is unyielding opposition to the army reorganization bill, which bestows higher rank on General Miles and Adjutant General Corbin. Senator Allison's steering committee has a laborious task ahead. The tension between both parties in the Senate and House is keen as to the important legislation still to be disposed of. The Democrats are taking advantage of the fact that the Republican members of Congress want to return to their homes at least a week before the Republican convention in order to begin the Congressional and Senatorial fights early. The Democrats will not open their campaign until after the Democratic convention, which is three weeks later. Consequently the Republicans are obliged to conciliate the Democrats to obtain an early adjournment.

The Canal Bill.

The most troublesome problem of the Senate steering committee is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Nicaraguan canal bill. The determination of the House to pass the Nicaraguan canal bill will seriously involve diplomatic relations between this country and England, according to members of the Senate committee on foreign affairs. Passage of the canal bill will be a direct slap at England and a violent rejection of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Consequently the steering committee and Senator Davis' committee on foreign affairs are making arrangements to meet the problem so as not to offend Great Britain. The latter entered into the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations with genuine sincerity, and it is regarded as highly discourteous to pass a canal bill without first determining the status of our relations with England over the isthmian canal enterprise.

Concession Cancelled.

The cancellation of the concession to the Maritime Canal Company by the Nicaraguan government clears the way for a government canal. This company had gained some equity by the work it had done and might have been an obstruction. The company that has obtained a new concession has done nothing and can be dealt with more summarily. Public opinion now seems hard and clear on the point of construction by the government. This will involve some large contracts, but no objectionable loan of credit or private management.

For Vice President.

Secretary Long, who is urged by his state for the Vice Presidential candidacy, is an excellent man. He is able, honest and popular. There will be many men with these qualities, however, mentioned for the candidacy between this time and the meeting day of the Philadelphia convention. The names of several of them will undoubtedly be presented in that body. The convention will have a chance to make a choice which will meet the favor of the Republican party all over the country, and can be relied on to take advantage of its opportunity.

Victoria's Visit.

Queen Victoria has returned to England after several enjoyable weeks passed in Ireland. She has expressed her gratification at the cordial reception which she has had from all elements of the population, has conferred baronetcies on several of the officials of that locality, and has published her thanks for the treatment which she has received. There is a way open for the Queen to give more satisfaction to Ireland than can be bestowed by all the degrees which it is in her power to grant. If she uses her influence to gain for Ireland the home rule which has been sought by many Irishmen and a few Englishmen for many years, she will show an appreciation for the Green Isle's conduct which will amount to something.

Filipino Bill of Rights.

Something in the nature of a bill of rights has been granted to the Filipinos in the new system of procedure which is to be put in force in the islands. The feature of secrecy in the Spanish procedure is to be abolished, and in place of it the American system of a public trial of the accused, with the right of confronting witnesses and cross-examining them through counsel is substituted. There is also to be exemption from unreasonable searches, a novel degree of liberty for the islanders. All residents accused of crimes are to be tried before the ordinary tribunals, and the American rules of evidence are put in force throughout the islands. It is doubtful whether the bulk of the inhabitants can be made to understand immediately the importance of these reforms; a few striking illustrations of how they may effect the conduct of trials will, however, supply much of the needed education.

Trade and Industry.

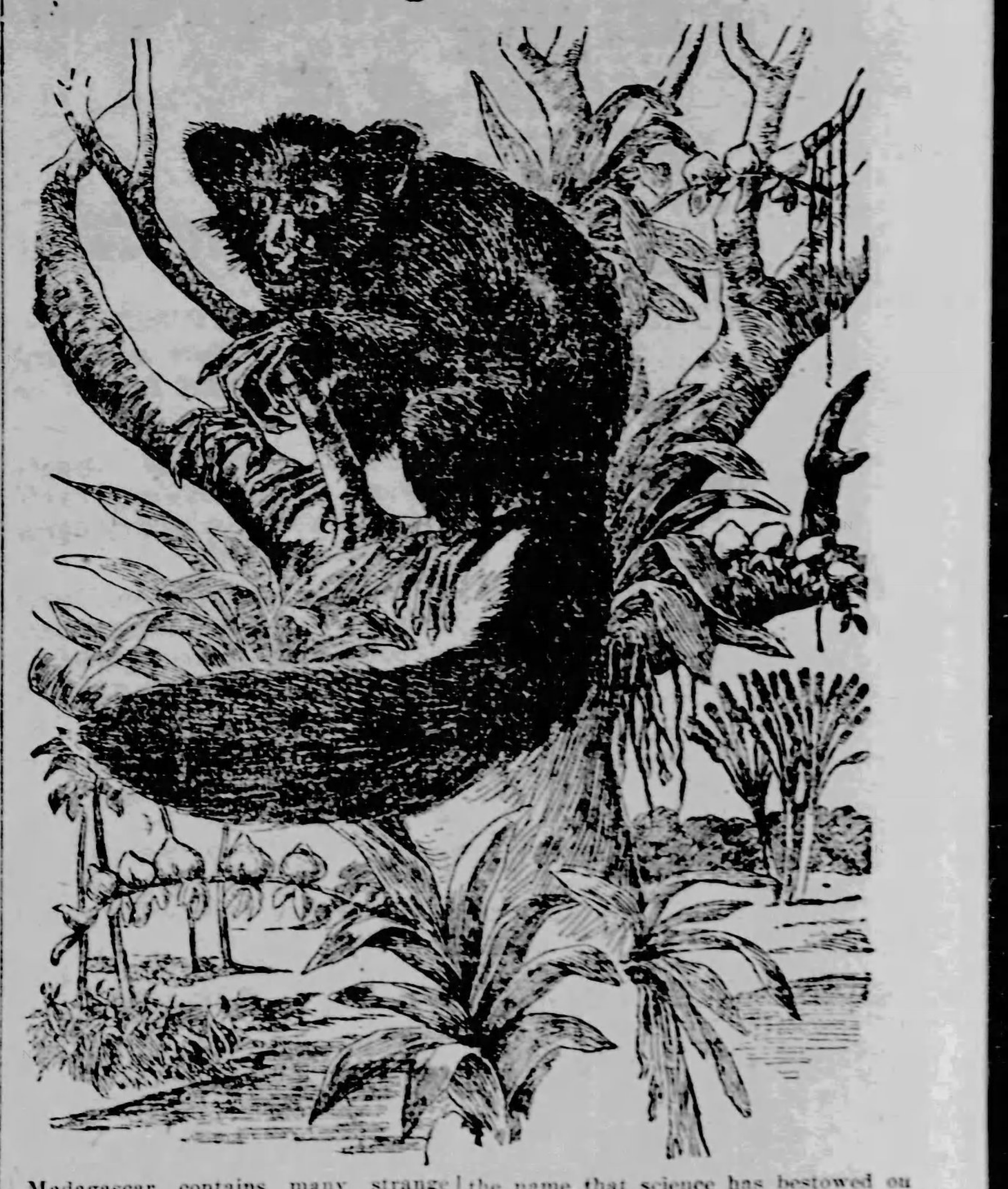
So far as legitimate business interests are concerned the feeling of nervousness occasioned by the recent closing of several steel mills seems to have worn away. The iron and steel trade itself is still in a somewhat unsettled condition, owing to the movement in the direction of a readjustment of prices that is now under way, but there is no disturbance beyond that. The export trade is still large, earnings of both railroad and industrial companies continue to compare favorably with last year, and values for nearly all the staple commodities are being well maintained.

Wheat Prospects.

Probably the most noticeable feature of the grain markets during last week was the marked change of sentiment as regards wheat. For some time back the feeling generally has been bearish. Crop prospects have been most cheery and with the time for May deliveries drawing near it has been felt that the natural course of the market was downward. To a more or less extent prices have acted accordingly. Such a condition continued to exist during the greater part of last week. Thursday the first evidence of a change in sentiment was shown when France was found to be in such a disastrous condition regarding her crops. Her minister predicted that because of injury from various causes the country would be compelled to depend upon foreign sources for upward of 32,000,000 bushels.

Despite optimistic reports of growing crops it has been known all along that Michigan, Ohio and Indiana were below normal condition. Kansas is complaining of chinch bugs and in some parts of the state the Hessian fly has appeared. Liverpool has been bearish, but reports that Argentine arrivals from the interior are falling off. The foreign market is reflecting that news. Because of the uncertainty of the conditions trade has been quiet. The price of wheat is about 13 cents below the average hence there is no great inducement to sell.

This Is The Fingered "Half-Monkey."



Madagascar contains many strange things, and of them the "half-monkey," with its skeleton-like fingers, is a worthy example.

Nowhere else in the world is there another animal like it. It belongs to Madagascar exclusively, and even in its home it is almost unknown, or was until the beginning of this century. This is due to the manner of its life. It not only is remarkably shy, but it is strictly nocturnal in its habits. As Madagascar's forests are traversed rarely even in the daytime, and then but seldom by human beings, it is not surprising that this strange lemur has remained almost a mystery.

The first specimen was found in 1782, when a German naturalist named Sonneurath saw one. But his native guides were so surprised that they yelled "Aye! Aye!" So it happened that the first name given to the little beast was Aye-aye. It was 50 years after that before another specimen was taken. Naturalists had almost decided that it was extinct, for all efforts to get one had been fruitless, when De Castelle caught one in 1844. [illegible] and only the skin and the skeleton reached Europe. But in 1862 a living specimen arrived in London, and since then several skeletons and skins have been brought to Europe. These have been so few in number, however, that not many museums in the world can boast a specimen.

Recently Dr. Friedrich Knauer had the great opportunity of a naturalist's life. He obtained a perfect, healthy young specimen, which he managed to keep alive and well for a long time, and thus he has been abled to give the first authentic story of the habits and even the appearance of this wonderful animal.

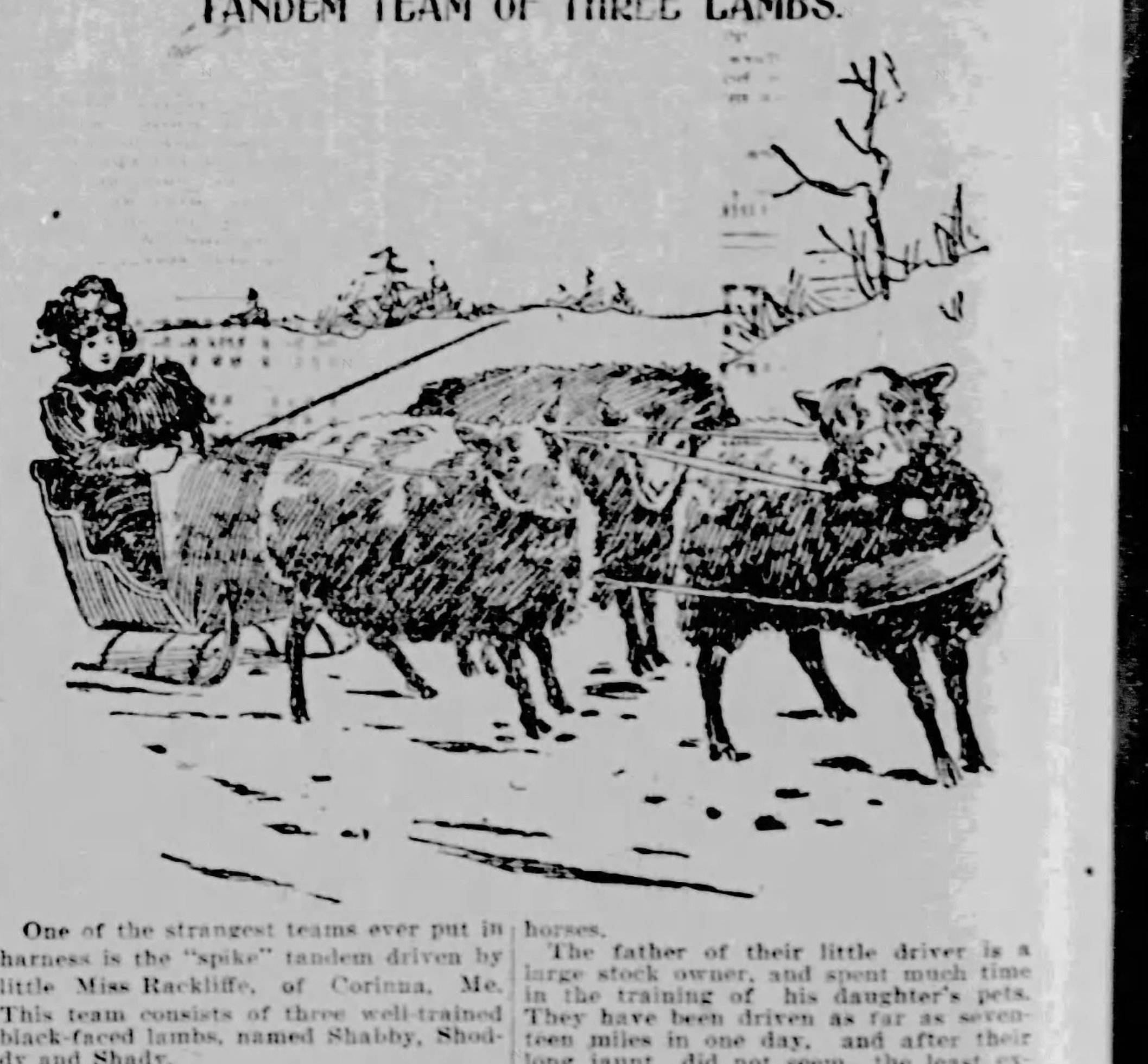
The picture which is printed here is the first drawing made from life of this strange beast. It was drawn for the German paper Gartenlaube, and no one could possibly suppose that the various pictures made from description, which ornament many well known works on natural history, could be intended to represent the same animal.

Chiromys madagascarensis, which is the name that science has bestowed on this lemur, is so thoroughly nocturnal in its habits that it refuses to show itself in the day, even in captivity. When it is day it tries to hide. It rolls itself into a ball, covers itself with its tail and spits savagely at any one who disturbs it. Whoever wishes to see it active, must wait until night. Then the observer is treated to a display of rare and interesting activity. Lively as a squirrel, the "finger-animal" flits here and there, everywhere, and never is quiet a moment. It hunts like a cat, which it resembles in its swift motions and sleek fur, for insects, particularly the gorgeous Madagascar butterflies, which it loves, for its food; but it does not disdain anything that is edible, for its bill of fare includes sweet fruits, apples, figs, and berries, eggs and milk. After meals it cleans itself like a squirrel.

When it drinks, a curious function of its weird fingers becomes apparent. It holds the long, thin, withered tools in the water and licks its fingers, its only way of drinking. Other uses to which it puts these queer hooks or claws are for picking grubs out of cracks and crevices in tree trunks, and to catch limbs and twigs in its mad leaps from tree to tree.

There is abundant reason for the lack of knowledge concerning this and other specimens of Madagascar's fauna. Apart from the savage natives, who alone make travel unsafe, is the fact that the thick forests, the jungle and undergrowth are practically unbroken, and present almost insuperable difficulties to the explorer. In this wilderness, filled with bamboo that forms forests there as it does nowhere else on earth, are the most beautiful of flowers, some of the orchids having petals almost two feet long. In this world of floral splendor dwell no lions, jaguars or leopards. Not even jackals or wolves are to be found there. The largest carnivorous animal is a cat about as large as a dog of medium size. But in their place the jungle is full of insect eaters, lemurs, bats, birds and insects. The true Maki (the typical lemur) is to be found only in Madagascar. No island is so rich in chameleons.—New York Press.

TANDEM TEAM OF THREE LAMBS.

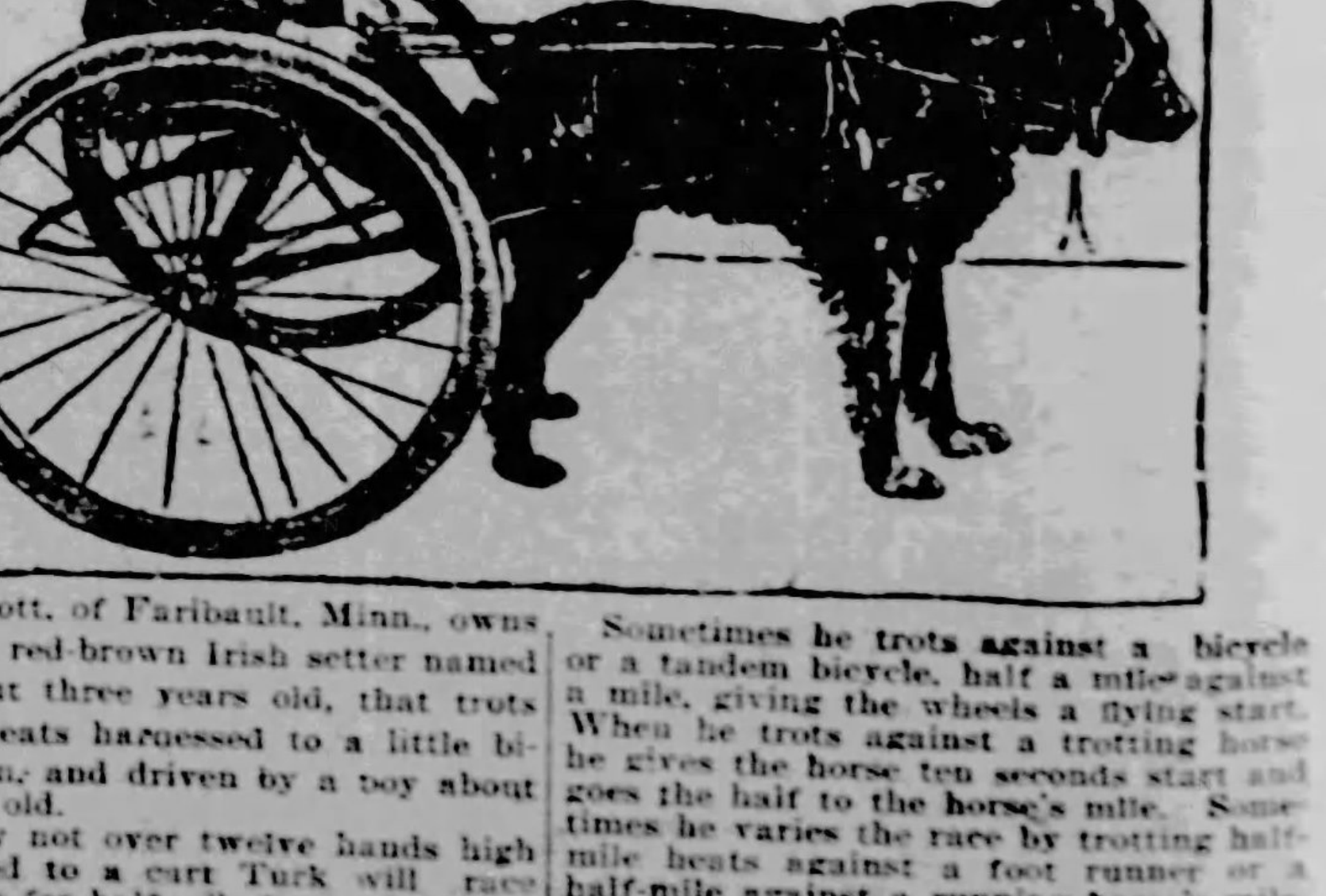


One of the strangest teams ever put in harness is the "spike" tandem driven by little Miss Rackliffe, of Corinna, Me. This team consists of three well-trained black-faced lambs, named Shabby, Shoddy and Shady.

They were taken when three months old, and, by kind treatment and gentle usage, were made perfectly obedient and as responsive to the reins as well-trained horses.

The father of their little driver is a large stock owner, and spent much time in the training of his daughter's pets. They have been driven as far as seventeen miles in one day, and after their long jaunt did not seem the least exhausted. The picture shows the strange team hitched to a sleigh, with their proud little owner on the box handling the ribbons.—Chicago Chronicle.

A DOG THAT TROTS AGAINST HORSES.



M. B. Scott, of Faribault, Minn., owns a beautiful red-brown Irish setter named Turk, about three years old, that trots half-mile heats harnessed to a little bicycle wagon, and driven by a boy about nine years old.

If a pony not over twelve hands high is harnessed to a cart Turk will race against him for half-mile heats, best two in three to win, and the man that bets on Turk is pretty sure to win, for his time is half a mile in two minutes.

Sometimes he trots against a bicycle or a tandem bicycle, half a mile against a mile, giving the wheels a flying start. When he trots against a trotting horse he gives the horse ten seconds start and goes the half to the horse's mile. Sometimes he varies the race by trotting half-mile heats against a foot runner or a half-mile against a running horse's mile.

Turk weighs just seventy pounds and stands twenty-six inches high. He is not a very big dog, but will race any dog any distance.—New York World.

MEN MADE MANLY

A five (5) day trial treatment of this wonderful preparation will be sent free by sealed mail, if requested. No C. O. D's.

Prof. Jules Laborde, of Paris, France, has issued another wonderful work on Nervous Diseases, and illustrates 357 cases by photographs from life, showing the results of his marvelous and unfailing preparation of CALTHOS and the condition of some of his patients who were treated for Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and Impotency in the past two years. The following illustration (Case No. 135) which appears on page 381 of Prof. Laborde's last medical work, will give you an idea of the action of his wonderful preparation of Calthos. "Case No. 135. Age, 46; married; proprietor Steel Works, Rouen, France; 5 ft. 8½ in.; weight when treatment began, 130 lbs.; at end of treatment, 150 lbs.; eight months after treatment, 170 lbs."

SYMPTOMS:

"Overwork, sexual excesses, and immoderate use of tobacco (smoking only), had reduced him in flesh; was troubled with emissions, loss in urine, varicocele, partial impotency, and threatened with nervous prostration."

You are encouraged from the beginning of the treatment; you feel and know you are being strengthened. Your nervousness disappears, your sleep is not disturbed by dreams, you regain your courage, and when the treatment is completed, you eat with a natural appetite and digest what you eat; your sleep rests you, you think clearly, your memory is good, you work and transact your business intelligently, without the weak, discouraged feeling; because Calthos has been slowly and gradually, but continuously supplying the nervous system (by restoring the nerve filaments to a healthy condition) with that which you have robbed your system of.

VARICOCELE, or a varicose condition, cannot continue if Calthos is taken. It compels the veins of the scrotum to contract, it forces the blood from the enlarged veins, and when the veins have again resumed their smaller, natural size, they have been so strengthened by Calthos that the blood cannot collect and enlarge them.

The man who is impotent or is weakened by excesses, overwork, intoxicants or tobacco is surprised with the action of Calthos. Its restoration of his vigor is positive and absolute.

[Extract from one of thousands of letters received by us.]

"I had been sexually weak for seven years. During the past four years I tried every remedy that was sold, and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured and restored me and I am now a man."

LABORDE is the recognized master of these weaknesses, and his remarkable preparation of Calthos cures them. We have the exclusive sale of CALTHOS in the United States, Canada and Mexico, until March 1st, 1902.

Von Mohl Co., 535 B, LARGEST IMPORTERS OF STANDARD PREPARATIONS IN THE U. S. Cincinnati, O.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

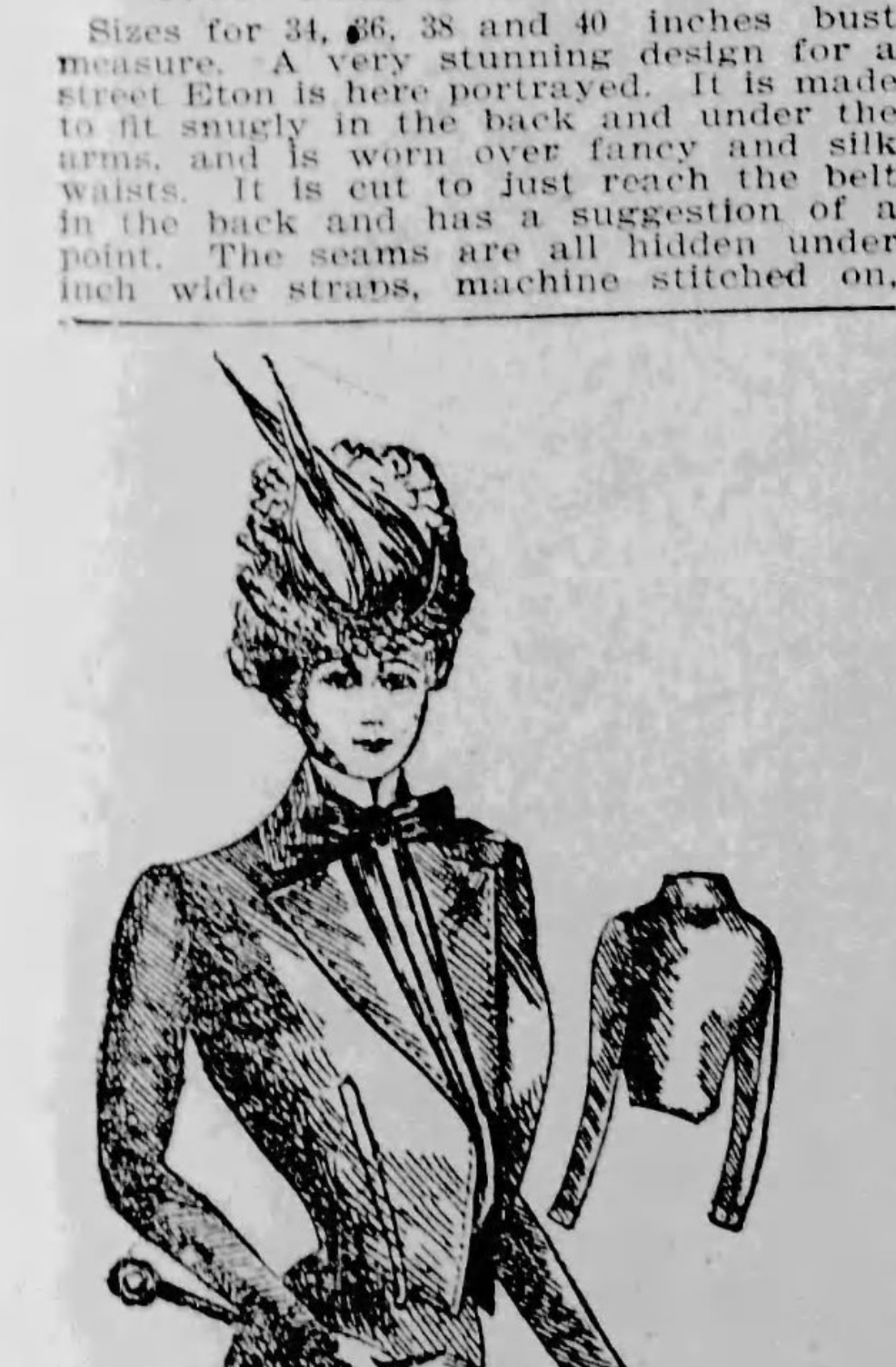
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1768—Fenwick Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very stunning design for a street Eton is here portrayed. It is made to fit snugly in the back and under the arms, and is worn over fancy and silk waists. It is cut to just reach the belt in the back and has a suggestion of a point. The seams are all hidden under inch wide straps, machine stitched on, and extending below the Eton about two inches. Cheviots, serges, homespun and covert cloths are the favorite materials, while heavy cotton fabrics are alsoused.

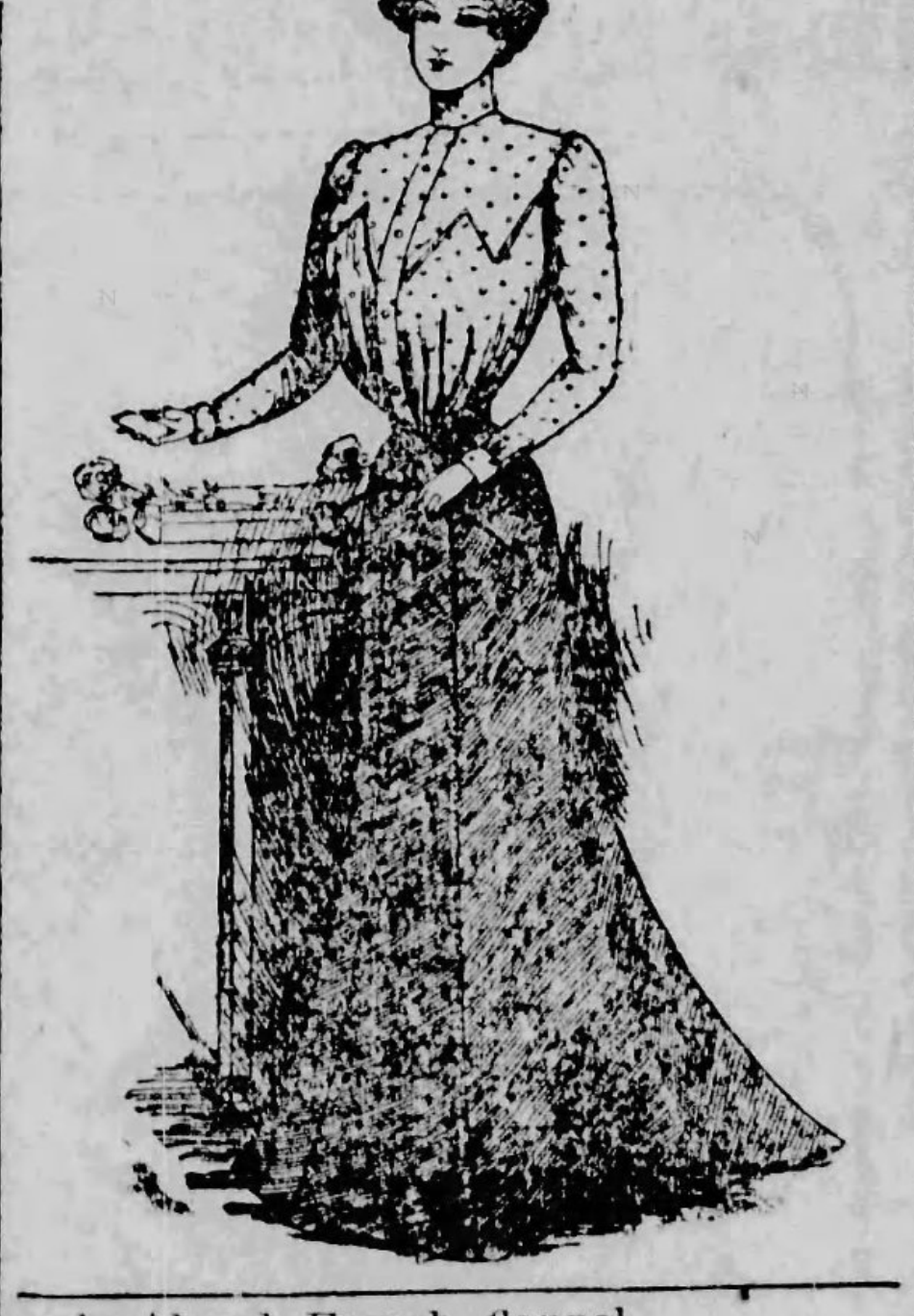


DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1777—Claxton Shirt Waist.

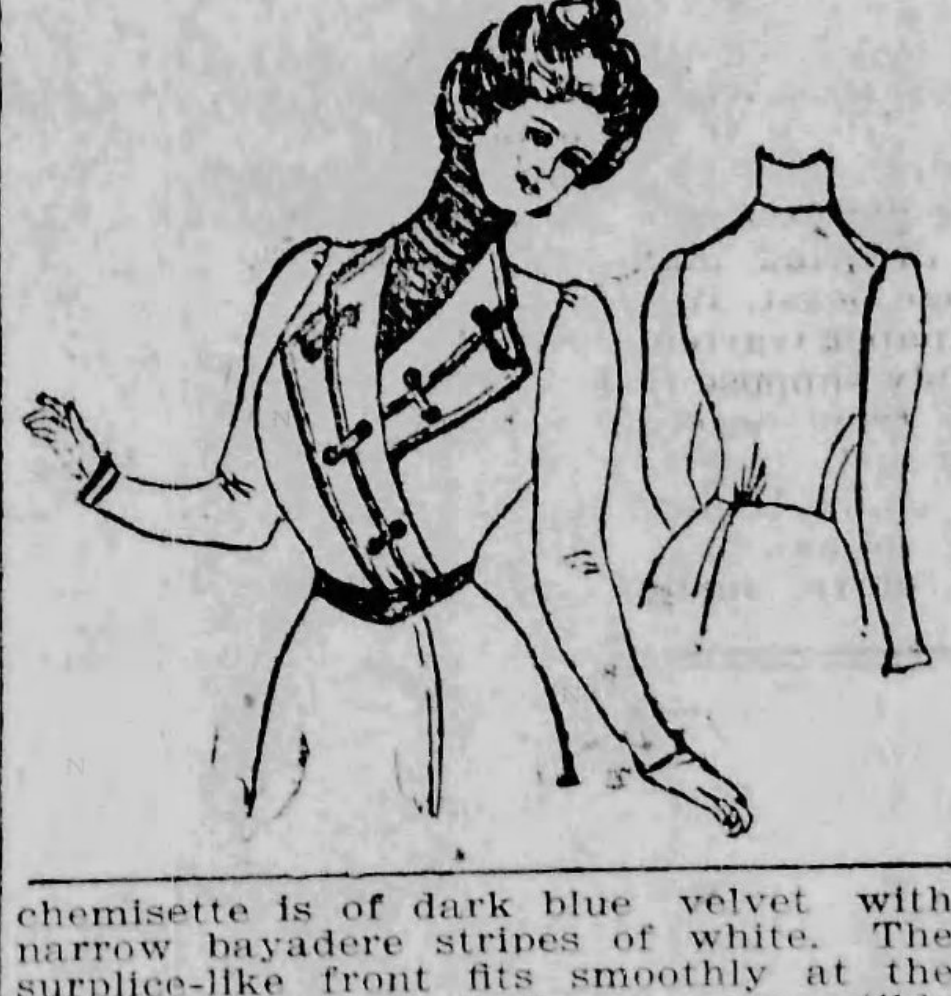
Sizes for 14 and 16 years. Where yokes are used on shirt waists this season they are of the deep pointed variety. A very stylish model for this style is here portrayed. It fits the figure trimly and has but slight fullness at the waist both back and front.

This pattern will be much used for all kinds of wash goods, linen, madras, gingham, dimity and silk as well as plain and embroidered French flannel.



1736—Geneva Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This charming and yet very simple design has some of the newest features that give it smartness and style, yet it is plain and easy to make. The costume from which this design was selected is of dull blue Venetian cloth. The chemisette is of dark blue velvet with narrow bayadere stripes of white. The surplice-like front fits smoothly at the sides, and though it has no perceptible fullness in front, it is held sufficiently loose to give a pretty soft effect at the waist line. The double revers are held in place by smart little machine stitched straps fastened with tiny blue velvet buttons.



PRINTED BETWEEN THE SHELLS

Daily Newspaper Issued in the Beleaguered City of Mafeking.

A copy of the special siege edition of the Mafeking Mail has been received in London. It is about a foot in length by eight inches in breadth, and is printed on brown tissue paper. The copy in question traveled some 230 miles between the soles of the carrier's boot, and the covering was black and almost worn through when it reached Kimberley on February 18, twenty-four days after the date of its publication.

A paragraph in the first column announces that "the bank will be open on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m. to receive deposits," and adds: "In connection with banks and banking affairs we call attention to the general order regarding the issue of bank notes, also one announcing the advent of paper currency. This order clearly establishes these notes a legal tender, but does not limit the amount of any one payment." It would be interesting to know whether, as this issue is to balance the silver shortfall, the limit of a legal tender will be the same, i. e., £2.

The official order upon this subject from Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell, commanding the frontier force, reads as follows:

"Mafeking, 23d January, 1900.—Paper Currency—Owing to the scarcity of silver, it has been found necessary to issue a paper currency for small amounts viz., 3s., 2s., 1s., 9d., 6d. and 3d.) This will be redeemable on the termination of the siege, and is current for its full face value. All persons are, therefore, warned that in refusing to accept, charging commission on, or paying less than the full face value of this currency, is illegal, and will render the offender liable to severe penalties."

Among the advertisements are the following:

"Meat Rations—With reference to a notice in the Mafeking Mail, dated 13th inst., reducing the fresh meat ration to three-fourths of a pound, it is considered desirable not to reduce the ration at present. It will therefore still be issued in the same proportion as hitherto.

"Notice—Town Dairy—Owing to the demand for milk for the sick and wounded, also for the women and children, supplies, except only to the above, is reluctantly stopped from date until further notice. E. Musson, Mafeking, 18th January, 1900."

The publisher's anouncement is given at the bottom of the last column, as is the custom of all British newspapers. It reads: "Printed and published by Townsend & Son, Market square. Editor and manager, G. N. H. Whales."

Mr. Whales, whose name is given as the editor, has, throughout the siege—in addition to Lady Sarah Wilson—acted as correspondent for the London Daily Mail. The Mafeking Mail, as per announcement at the head of the sheet, is "issued daily, shells permitting," at the rate of 1 shilling per week, payable in advance.

Wanted To Change the Subject.

"This is the fifth night you've come home intoxicated."

"Lessh talk 'bout the two nightsh I came home shober."—Ally Sloper.

ORIGIN OF PHRASES.

The origin of the phrase "I can't see it," is traced to Lord Nelson, who, at the battle of Copenhagen, was told that a signal was given to cease firing, and the direction pointed out to him. Seizing a telescope he applied it to his blind eye and exclaimed: "I can't see it."

"Hauling over the coals" dates six or seven centuries back, when feudal barons often used harsh methods of extracting gold from the rich Jews by suspending their victims above slow fires until they paid ransoms or died. There is a scene of this sort in "Ivanhoe," in which Front de Boeuf endeavors to extort money from Isaac of York, father of Rebecca.

The term "bluestocking" was originally used in Venice about the year 1400 to designate literary classes by colors. In Mill's "History of Chivalry," we art told that members of the various academies were distinguished by the color of their stockings, blue being the prevailing color. The application of the term to women originated with Miss Hannah More's description of a "Bluestocking Club" in her "Bas Bleu."

"Corporations have no souls" is a much older expression than most people imagine. It originated with Sir Edward Coke, who, in the sixteenth century, was considered one of the best legal writers of the age. He says in one of his treatises: "Corporations cannot commit trespass, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicated, for they have no souls."

The phrase "I acknowledge the corn" originated with a slave. He was charged with stealing corn found in his possession. Having a sack with him, he was also charged with stealing that. His reply was: "No, sar; I 'knowledge de corn, but I ain't gwine to 'knowledge to de sack."

"Any color so it's red" originated among a class of characters called Jakeys in the local drama. One of them, being on a committee appointed to procure a new fire engine, was asked what color the company desired the apparatus painted. He replied: "Why, any color so it's red."

"Drowning the miller" originated from the following fact: If the mill stream below the mill is dammed or stopped the water is pounded back and the mill becomes what the millers call "tailed." There is too much water, the mill will not work and the miller is said to be "downed out." Hence, when too much of any one article is put into a mixture it is called "drowning the miller."

"Better late than never" was used over 300 years ago by Thomas Tucker in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Later on Bunyan used it in his "Pilgrim's Progress."

Not a few of the phrases in use at this day originated with Lyly and are found in his "Euphues," a popular book published in 1580. Among them might be mentioned "caught napping," "a crooked stick or none," "brown study," "catching birds by putting salt on their tails," etc.

When people do not particularly like each other it is sometimes said "there is no love lost between them." The phrase occurs in the old ballad, "The Babes of the Wood," and in a tale of the days of Shakespeare, entitled "Montchensey."—St. Louis Republic.

THE OLD DAGUERREOTYPE.

Up in the attic I found them, locked in the cedar chest,
Where the flowered gowns lie folded, which once were brave as the best;
And, like the queer old jackets and the waistcoats gay with stripes,
They tell of a worn-out fashion—these old daguerreotypes.

Quaint little folding cases, fastened with tiny hook,
Seemingly made to tempt one to lift up the latch and look;
Linings of purple and velvet, old little frames of gold,
Circling the faded faces brought from the days of old.

Grandpa and grandma, taken ever so long ago,
Grandma's bonnet a marvel, grandpa's collar a show;
Mother a tiny toddler, with rings on her baby hands,
Painted—lest none should notice—in glittering gilded bands.

Aunts and uncles and cousins, a starchy and stiff array,
Lovers and brides, then blooming, but now so wrinkled and gray,
Out through the misty glasses they gaze at me, sitting here,
Opening the quaint old cases with a smile that is half a tear.

I will smile no more, little pictures, for heartless it was, in truth,
To drag to the cruel daylight these ghosts of a vanished youth.
Go back to your cedar chamber, your gowns and your lavender,
And dream, 'mid their bygone graces, of the wonderful days that were.

—Saturday Evening Post.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington, where are brought together the new rich, the successful politicians and the foreign diplomats, is a roaring caldron of social enmities. Every trifle is magnified, and the world of Washington, outside of the large Senegambian population, is torn daily by new quarrels. "Turkeycock" ambassadors strut about in a high rage, ladies of the legations are registering snubs and affronts, and the smart set from New York is ruffled by slights whenever it deigns to visit the national capital. Plutocratic snobs and snobbesses are vexed at diplomats, and the latter cordially detest them and would treat them the more rigorously were there not expectations of hospitalities to come at Newport, Bar Harbor and Lenox, for the diplomat enjoys good dinners and loves to linger where high-priced chefs are employed. Washington hostesses are angered by the exhibition of a preference indiscreetly shown by the young members of the corps diplomatique for the rich women of the smart set of New York, who entertain lavishly and with a splendor unknown to the dowagers of Washington. And so it goes in the social world of that newer America which waxes fat on oil and steel, copper and packing-food products. The ideals of the great democratic Republic, and the reign of equality and a wholesome simplicity, have vanished in these high imperial days of great fortunes, social swagger and university presidents trailed at the coat-tails of the trust magnates.—The Mexican Herald.

THE RUNAWAYS.

Said Billy-boy to Bobby-boy, one wild and windy day,
"There's wood to pile and lots of things—I say, let's run away."
So hand-in-hand they scampered, and the blustering March wind heard,
It whistled round the corner, but it never said a word.
It chased along behind them and it caught them on the gate,
It raced them down the driveway at a great and furious rate.
It searched for Billy's finger and it found poor Bobby's toes,
It flung a cap high in the air—it tweaked a little nose.
It swept down like a whirlwind, it twirled them round and round,
Till Billy-boy and Bobby-boy fell flat upon the ground.
It tossed and teased, it tore about, it turned them o'er and o'er,
And then it laughed and left them, and dashed back to town once more.
And Billy-boy and Bobby-boy they stood upon their feet,
Their cheeks were almost frozen and tneir tears were almost sleet.
Said Billy-boy to Bobby-boy "Whatever shall we do?
We're miles and miles away from home!" Sobbed both, "Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!"
Said Billy-boy to Bobby-boy, "I see a house Oh! Oh!"
Cried both, "'Tis home!" Then home they ran as fast as they could go.

—A. H. Allen, in Primary Education.

High Compliment to Newspapers.

Bishop Potter is telling a story of a brother divine who read some exciting news in his morning paper. The divine desired to refer to the news in the evening prayer and when the congregation had assembled he began: "O Lord, thou doubtless has noticed in this morning's paper," etc. Bishop Potter reckons this the greatest tribute he ever heard paid to a newspaper. And he doesn't say that the tribute was not deserved, either.

After Dinner
To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take
Hood's Pills
Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a

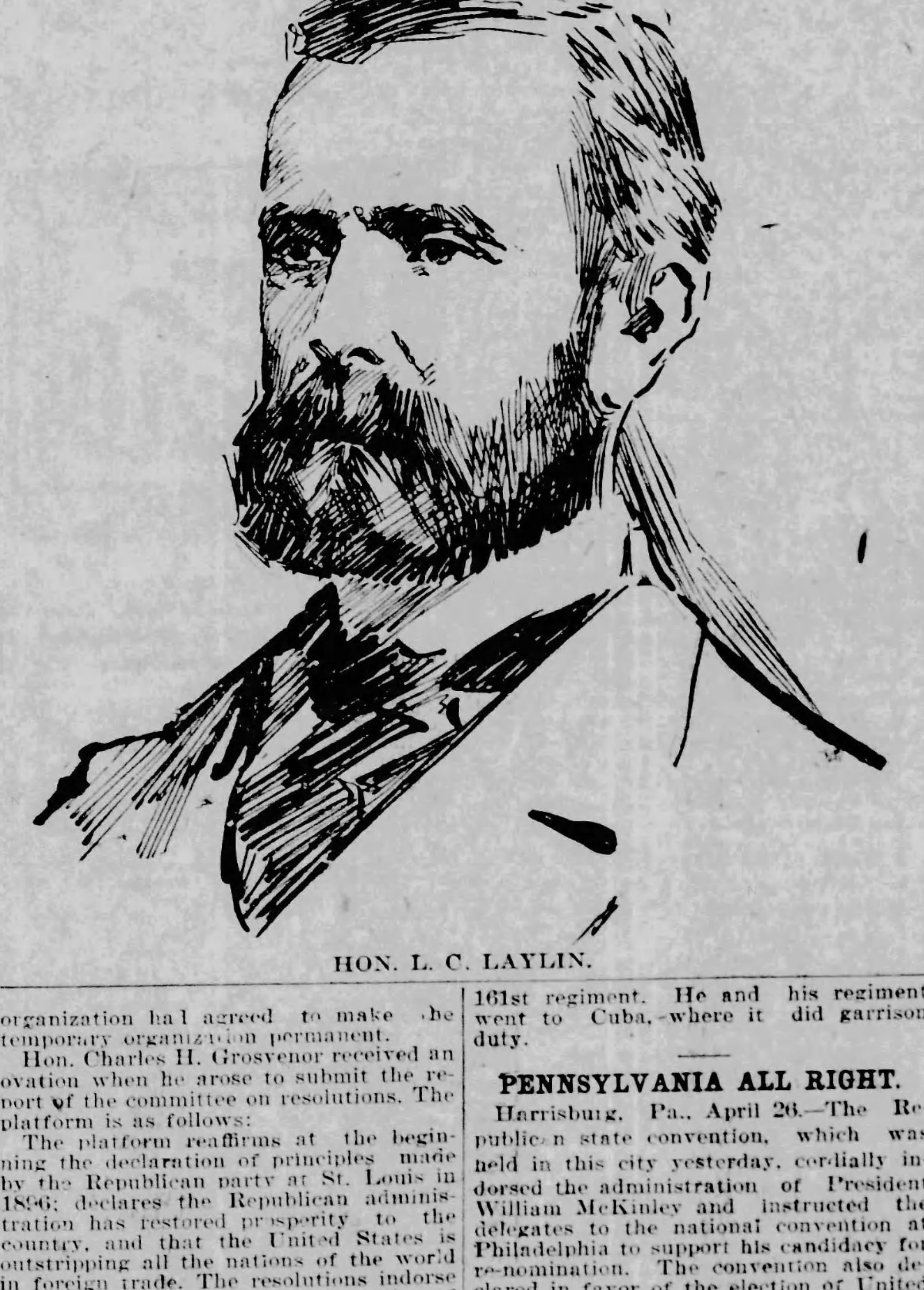
MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured. Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex travels for Goodhart, Hartman & Co., and his address is 4758 Prairie Ave., Chicago. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

News of the Week.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Convention Hall, Columbus, O., April 25.—When the convention met this morning it was with the general understanding that he work would be quickly disposed of. The committee on permanent organization had agreed to make the temporary organization permanent.



HON. L. C. LAYLIN.

Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor received an ovation when he arose to submit the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform is as follows:

The platform reaffirms at the beginning the declaration of principles made by the Republican party at St. Louis in 1896; declares the Republican administration has restored prosperity to the country, and that the United States is outstripping all the nations of the world in foreign trade. The resolutions indorse the "wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, whose signal achievements in war and peace, in statesmanship and diplomacy, mark an epoch in the history of the nation, and whose brilliant success justifies and demands, in the highest interests of the country, the uninterrupted continuance through another term of his great but uncompleted work. Confronting unprecedented requirements at home and unexampled responsibilities abroad, he has met them with a courage, fidelity and strength which have given him an enduring place in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. Every pledge of his administration has been faithfully redeemed."

Universal confidence is declared to have been re-awakened and prosperity unparalleled re-established. The administration is declared to have fixed the gold standard upon firm foundations of law and made the national currency larger in volume and sure in value, and "lifted the national credit to the highest place any nation has ever reached." The platform continues:

"In the broader field of world duty and influence it has met an unavoidable war for humanity with unequaled vigor and success, has crowned the matchless triumph of our arms on sea and land with the courageous acceptance of its high and solemn obligations, has faithfully studied and sought equally the true honor of the nation and the greatest good of the peoples who have come under our flag, and has through the wise use of expanded opportunity led our country on pathways of greatness and renown.

"We reaffirm the principle in which the Republican party had its birth and on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President, that the representatives of the people have full power over territory belonging to the United States, in harmony with and subject to the fundamental safeguards of our free institutions for liberty, justice and personal rights. We sustain the President and Congress in exercising this power with due regard for the safety and welfare of the Union, and with the most just, generous, humane and fraternal consideration for those over whom the authority of the nation is extended. We advocate for them free schools, full security for life, liberty and prosperity, the most liberal measures for the development of their agriculture and industry, and the largest degree of local self-rule for which they are fitted. We have faith in American patriotism, character and capacity, and we know that American government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law and civilization to the peoples who are brought under our protection.

"The 'wisdom and the success with which President McKinley has performed the duty imposed by the treaty of Paris,' and the fortitude and heroism of the soldiers and sailors of the United States through whom it was performed, as well as the provisions of the treaty itself, are heartily approved. It is declared that sovereignty over the new possessions must not be repudiated, and that the high purpose of its origin must be accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the blessings of individual liberty among the peoples of the Philippine islands."

Thanks and approbation are tendered to the Ohio delegation in Congress, and legislation is favored looking to promotion of the United States merchant marine. The platform concludes:

"The Republican party of Ohio stands committed to legislative and executive opposition to the threatening combinations of capital that seek to restrict competition and stifle independent producers. We invite within our borders the capitalistic investments that are material to the industrial development of the state and the largest employment of labor, but we insist that injurious combinations shall be forbidden and so-called trusts shall be so regulated from time to time and be so restricted to guarantee immunity from hurtful monopoly and assure fair treatment and protection to all competing industries."

The platform strongly indorses the administration of Governor Nash and the last Ohio legislature and declares for a uniform system of municipal government.

The report was adopted by unanimous vote. A supplemental resolution was adopted deploring the death of Hon. John A. Bingham.

The ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of state, L. C. Laylin; supreme judge, J. A. Shauck; school commissioner, L. D. Bonebrake; board public works, C. A. Goddard; dairy and food commissioner, J. E. Blackburn.

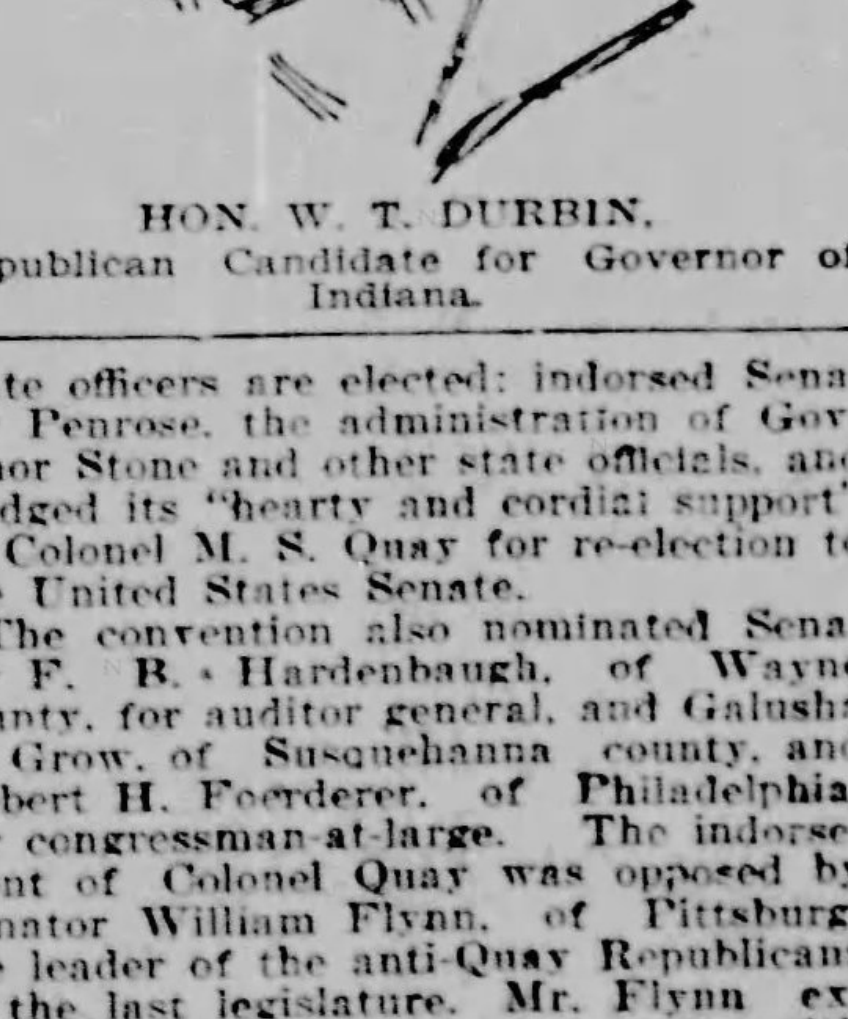
INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27.—The Republican nominee for governor of Indiana is a native of the state, having been born at Lawrenceburg, May 4, 1847. He served throughout the civil war as a private in an Indiana regiment. He taught school during his early life, and then became a dry goods clerk in St. Louis, arising later to confidential credit man for the firm. He removed to Anderson, Ind., in 1879, and engaged in banking. He is still in this business, and is also connected with the natural gas enterprises of Indiana.

He has been known as a strong Repnblicen since he was a youth, but has declined to accept public office. In 1892 he went to the national Republican convention as a delegate, having prior to that time served as a member of the Republican state committee. In 1896 he was made a member of the national committee from Indiana, and since then he has taken a prominent part in the work of the national party. He has taken an active part in Grand Army affairs. Mr. Durbin was appointed colonel by Governor Mount, to serve in the late Spanish-American war as commander of the 161st regiment. He and his regiment went to Cuba,-where it did garrison duty.

PENNSYLVANIA ALL RIGHT.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—The Republican state convention, which was held in this city yesterday, cordially indorsed the administration of President William McKinley and instructed the delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia to support his candidacy for re-nomination. The convention also declared in favor of the election of United States senators in the same manner that state officers are elected; indorsed Senator Penrose, the administration of Governor Stone and other state officials, and pledged its "hearty and cordial support" of Colonel M. S. Quay for re-election to the United States Senate.



HON. W. T. DURBIN.
Republican Candidate for Governor of Indiana.

The convention also nominated Senator F. B. Hardenbaugh, of Wayne county, for auditor general, and Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna county, and Robert H. Foerderer, of Philadelphia, for congressman-at-large. The indorsement of Colonel Quay was opposed by Senator William Flynn, of Pittsburg, the leader of the anti-Quay Republicans in the last legislature. Mr. Flynn explained that he was in sympathy with the platform in everything except this plank, and moved that it be stricken out. His motion was defeated, and the platform was adopted as reported from committee.

HAPPY LITTLE GIRL.

Her Father Learned How to Treat Her.

"While drinking coffee, I visited a celebrated physician who told me that my severe headaches, languid feelings and inability to work were caused by the blood being very thick and sluggish, from the use of coffee. Since leaving off coffee and using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, I have recovered my energy, am able to work hard, and feel brighter and happier in every way.

"My wife also uses Postum Food Coffee, without any disagreeable after effect. She feels strengthened and invigorated with the Postum, while on the contrary, coffee made her weak and nervous. We also give it to the little girl every morning, and it would be a hard matter to find another child as bright and healthy and happy as she is. We are great believers in Postum." H. A. Beckwith, E. Pembroke, N. Y.

WISCONSIN REPUBLI CANS.

Milwaukee, April 26.—The Republican state convention elected the following delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia:

Joseph B. Treat, of Monroe; H. August Leudtke, of Milwaukee; Isaac Stephenson, or Marinette, and James H. Stout, of Menominee.

The alternates are: C. H. Baxter, of Lancaster; A. J. Frame, of Waukesha; John L. Erdell, of Madison; N. C. Foster, of Eauclaire.

Presidential electors-at-large were nominated as follows: Atley Peterson, of Crawford county; A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee county.

In addition to the above the convention ratified the selection of delegates to the national convention and presidential electors as named by the different congressional districts.

The convention was characterized by harmony throughout. Resolutions endorsing both the national and state administrations were unanimously adopted.

WATSON WON'T RUN.

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—Endorsements by Populist conventions in several northern states of Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for the first place on the Populist ticket has caused something of a stir in political circles all over the south.

Mr. Watson had stated several times that he was out of politics, but in view of recent rumors connecting him prominently with the Populist nomination, he was asked for a final declaration.

To-day he made this statement:

"Under no circumstances would I accept any nomination for any office. Please number me among the politically dead, and let me henceforth rest in peace."

Creek Republicans.

Muskogee, I. T., April 27.—The Creek national Republican convention in session yesterday at Muskogee with 150 delegates present, endorsed William Mellette for national committeeman to succeed Lee E. Bennett, and elected James A. Parkinson delegate and A. G. W. Sango alternate to the Philadelphia convention. Resolutions were passed endorsing President McKinley's administration.

GRANT'S B RTHDAY.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was observed here today, with Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, as the principal orator.

Special trains were run by the railroads, and the announcement that the famous governor of the Empire state was to be present brought thousands of people into the quaint little city which for years was the home of the dead general. Nearly every business block and hundreds of private residences were ablaze with flags and bunting.

The special train bearing Governor Roosevelt, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, her son, Capt. Sartoris, her daughter, Vivian Sartoris, and other distinguished visitors, arrived from Chicago shortly before the afternoon exercises began at Turner hall.

After a few introductory remarks by President Spare, Rev. Dr. J. W. Spensley, of Albany, N. Y., delivered the invocation. Then, after a song, "In Liberty's Name," by a male quartette, Governor Roosevelt was introduced amidst great applause.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"In the long run every great nation instinctively recognizes the man who peculiarly and pre-eminently represents its own type. Here in our country we have had many public men of the first rank—soldiers, orators, constructive statesmen and popular leaders. We have also had great philosophers who were also leaders of popular thought. Each one of these men has had his own group of devoted followers, and some of them have at times swayed the nation with a power such as the foremost of all hardly wielded. Yet as the generations slip away, as the dust of conflict settles and as through the clearing air we look back with keener vision into the nation's past, mightiest among the mighty dead loom the three great figures of Washington, Lincoln and Grant. There are great men also in the second rank; for in any gallery of merely national heroes, Franklin and Hamilton, Jefferson and Jackson would surely have their place. But these three greatest men have taken their place among the great men of all nations, the great men of all times. They stood supreme in the two great crises of our history, on the two great occasions when we stood in the van of all humanity and struck the most effective blows that have ever been struck for the cause of human freedom under the law; for that spirit of orderly liberty which must stand at the base of every wise movement to secure to each man his rights and to guard each from being wronged by his fellows.

"Grant's supreme virtue as a soldier was his 'doggedness,' the quality which found expression in his famous phrases, 'unconditional surrender' and 'fighting it out on this line if it takes all summer.' He was a master of strategy and tactics, but he was also a master of hard hitting, of that 'continuous hammering' which finally broke through even Lee's guard. While an armed foe was in the field it never occurred to Grant that any question could be so important as his overthrow. He felt nothing but impatient contempt for the weak souled who wished to parley with the enemy while that enemy was still capable of resistance.

"Grant and his fellow-soldiers, who fought through the war, and his fellow-statesmen, who completed the work partly done by the soldiers, not only left us the heritage of a reunited country and of a land from which slavery had been banished, but left us what was quite as important, the great memory of their great deeds, to serve forever as an example and an inspiration, to spur us on, so that we may not fall below the level reached by our fathers. The rough, strong poet of democracy has sung of Grant as 'the man of mighty days, and equal to the days.' The days are less mighty now, and that is all the more reason why we should show ourselves equal to them. We meet here to pay glad homage to the memory of our illustrious dead; and let us keep ever clear before our minds the fact that mere lip loyalty is no loyalty at all, and that the only homage that counts is the homage of deeds, not words. It is but an idle waste of time to celebrate the memory of the dead unless we, the living, in our lives, strive to show ourselves not unworthy of them. In considering the life of Grant, it is peculiarly appropriate to remember that besides the regeneration in political and social life within our own borders, we must also face what has come upon us from without.

"Great duties face us in the islands where the stars and stripes now float in place of the arrogant flag of Spain. As we perform those duties well or ill, so will we, in large part, determine our right to a place among the great nations of the earth. We have got to meet them in the very spirit of Grant. If we are frightened at a task, above all, if we are cowed or disheartened by any check or by the clamor of the sensation monger, we shall show ourselves weaklings, unfit to invoke the memories of the stalwart men who fought to a finish the great civil war.

"To do our duty, that is the sum and substance of the whole matter. We are not trying to win glory; we are not trying to do anything brilliant or unusual. We are setting ourselves vigorously at each task as the task arises, and we are trying to face each difficulty as Grant faced innumerable and eminently greater difficulties. The sure way to succeed is to set about our work in the spirit that marked the great soldier whose life we this day celebrate; the spirit of devotion to duty, of determination to deal fairly, justly and fearlessly with all men, and of iron resolution never to abandon any task once begun until it has been brought to a successful and triumphant conclusion."

THE TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

San Francisco, April 26.—The first detachment of regular troops that have served two years in active service in the Philippines to be returned to this country arrived here yesterday on the transport Sherman from Manila, via Nagasaki. They are the home battalion of the Fourteenth regiment, the greater part of the regiment being made up from men recruited from San Francisco and different sections of California. The Fourteenth Infantry was the first regular regiment to leave this city for Manila. They were assigned to service under General MacArthur, and were sent to Manila accompanied by the cruiser Charleston, taking possession of Guam in the name of the United States en route. Within the past year the Fourteenth did some of the fiercest fighting in the Philippines.

In addition to the Fourteenth Regiment there are on the Sherman 180 sick men, including 22 insane. There are 53 cabin passengers and in all 753 soldiers on the steamer.

The Fourteenth, under command of Captain Bidwell, will proceed to the military reservation on landing, and after a short rest continue to Fort Wayne, Mich., where they will go into garrison.

The Sherman also brought 135 military prisoners.

A Young Hippo.

New York, April 28.—"Miss Murphy," the hippotamus in the Central Park menagerie, last night gave birth to the fourth young "hippos" born in the park. This newest "hippos" are about fourteen inches long, and stand eight inches high, and weigh about twenty pounds each.

PURE RYE WHISKEY
4 Full Quarts
Direct from Distiller to Consumer.
for $3.20
Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

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THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO DAYTON, OHIO U.S.A.

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Ladies' Hair Emporium, Chicago.

CUBAN RAILWAYS.

New York, April 28.—Representative American capital has been enlisted for the rehabilitation and development of the railway system of Cuba. A newly formed corporation, the Cuba company, is to undertake this work, and although its existence is chiefly due to the labors and enthusias of a Canadian, Sir William C. VanHorne, William C. Whitney, and other prominent members of the Whitney syndicate, Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, John W. Mackay, of the Commercial Cable Co., James J. Hill, the Western railway magnate, General Samuel Thomas, and other well known American financiers, are to employ their brains and money in pushing the project.

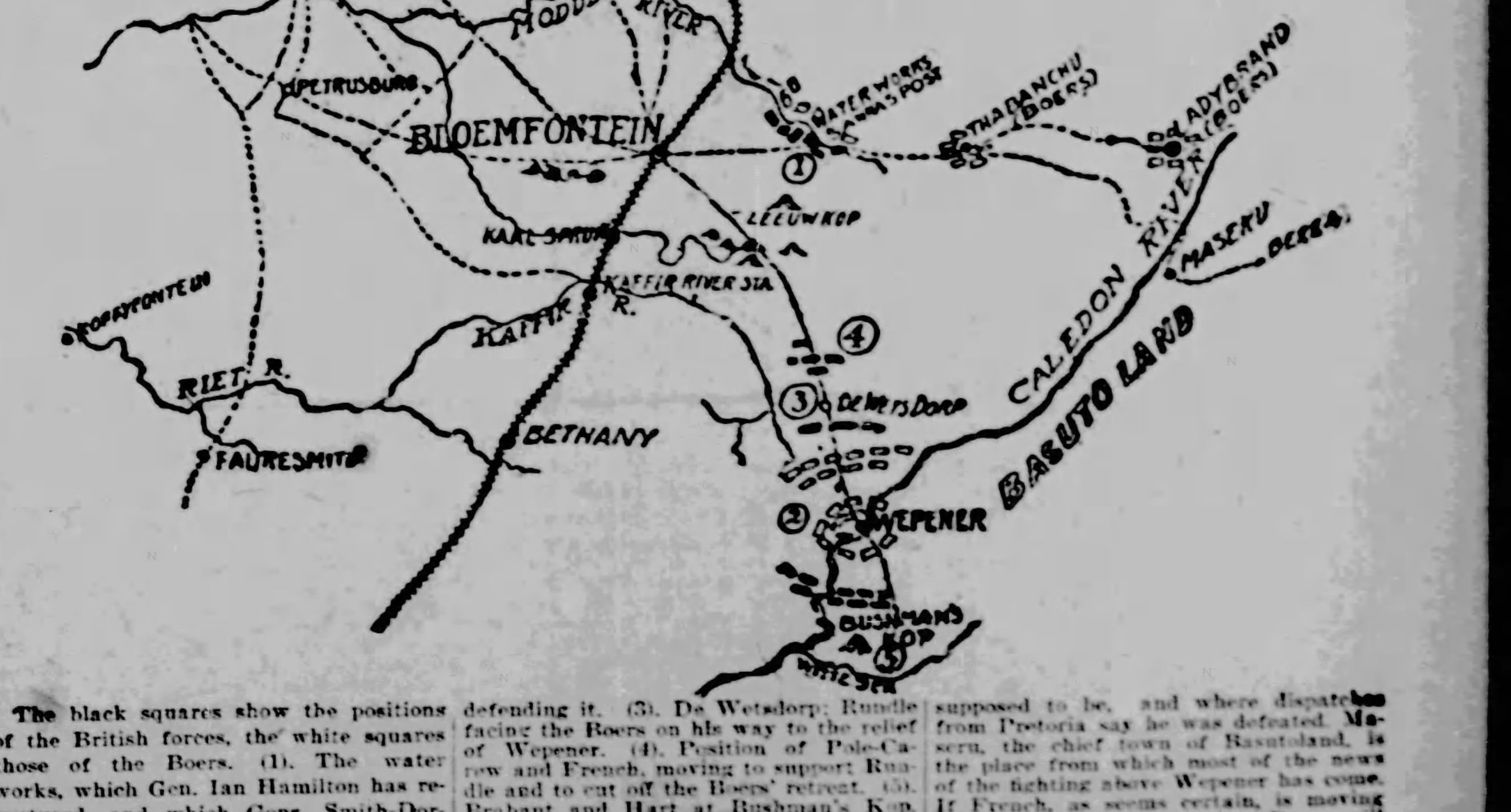
The Cuba company has been incorporated in New Jersey with $8,000,000 capitalization. There will be a meeting of the promoters to-day in Ex-Governor Morton's office and the organization of the company will be perfected. It is thought probable that Sir William C. Van Horne, who resigned, some time ago, the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company, may be chosen president of the Cuba company. He has spent much time in Cuba in a thorough investigation of the resources and prospects of the island.

Beside the men already mentioned as subscribers the list includes H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate; Edward H. Harriman, of the syndicate now in charge of the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad; Thomas M. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, of the Whitney syndicate; E. J. Berwynd, General Grenville M. Dodge, H. Walters, George G. Haven, H. M. Whitney, J. B. Hopkins, William Lannan Bell and Charles T. Barney. The Cuba company may devote itself in some measure to developing the natural resources of the island of Cuba, but will chiefly attend to developing the Cuban steel railroads.

Value of American Live Stock.

The live stock of the United States is estimated to be worth $2,220,000,000.

Map of the Scenes of Fighting in the Orange Free State



The black squares show the positions of the British forces, the white squares those of the Boers. (1). The water works, which Gen. Ian Hamilton has recaptured, and which Gens. Smith-Dorrien and Macdonald have gone to help him defend. (2). Wepener; Boers surrounding it; Dalgety and his Colonials defending it. (3). De Wetsdorp; Rundle facing the Boers on his way to the relief of Wepener. (4). Position of Pole-Carew and French, moving to support Rundle and to cut off the Boers' retreat. (5). Brabant and Hart at Bushman's Kop, having driven the Boers back and taken their position within eight miles of Wepener. (6). Boshof, where Methuen is supposed to be, and where dispatches from Pretoria say he was defeated. Maseru, the chief town of Basutoland, is the place from which most of the news of the fighting above Wepener has come. If French, as seems certain, is moving east, it is evident that the Boers will have to move quickly or be completely surrounded.—New York Journal.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Hail to the Spring! Quick Action Imperative.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

If there is a time more than any other when hope should sing at the heart inciting to new effort, bringing fresh energy and making the bright things of life seem easier of attainment, it is in the spring, the beautiful spring. I do not mean in those earlier days in which the sunshine woos us forth only to encounter piercing winds and an icy atmosphere, but later on when that force, that divine power—call it nature or what you will—is throbbing in the innermost being of all living things and pushing them to outward manifestation. The tiny buds ready to burst with a glory of leaves and blossoms in their joy at the return of another cycle of action; the green grass taking on its deeper, softer, richer color as it smiles in the warmth of the sunlight; the singing birds which pour forth their melodies with such joyous abandon, all tell the same story. It is an old one, repeated each year, and grown so familiar as to often leave its lesson unperceived.

A robin has been teaching me patience. From a window whose outlook is into the depths of an old apple tree, we have watched Mistress Robin build the home for her expected family. Day by day she carried treeward little twigs and bits of straw which she deftly gathered and with infinite patience wove them together into a nest. Then with the foresight that told of the danger a swift, destroying windstorm might bring, she found a string and wound it round and round the limb, binding the completed work firmly in its place. And now for days she has been sitting there, brooding over the eggs in which her little ones are growing towards the physical life and gathering strength to break their fetters.

It is a wonderful thing, this upbuilding of a home by a bird for its motherhood days. Watching the process—it must be a long and wearisome one for the little feathered denizen of the air—one grows ashamed of impatience with work no greater in proportion to the strength than is this of the bird.

The whole lesson, indeed, of the spring, if we pause observantly long enough to learn it, is one of inspiration. The glad upspringing of all nature to the new life of action, symbolizes the spirit in which we should meet the new duties, the new tasks, and the new joys and sorrows as well, that each recurring season is sure to bring. For there is no year which exactly repeats the last one; no spring or autumn that finds us exactly the same man or the same woman as that which is nearest in our past; no summer or winter into which changes small or great are not sure to enter. Our task is to meet them with the serene self-poise and patience which the less advanced children of nature exhibit; to gather into our lives all of the joy and brightness which lie within our reach, just as the birds do in the springtime; just as the trees, the grass and the budding flowers are doing to-day.

O, the rare spring flowers! Take them as
they come.
Do not wait for summer buds—they may
never bloom.

I had just finished writing about the beauty and glory of the spring-time—an intense realization of which comes to me every year—when my eyes fell upon a paragraph regarding the terrible famine in India, and the sorrows and suffering where red-handed war is being carried on. The contrast in the two pictures and our own peaceful surroundings is terrible.

Sixty-one millions of people dying of starvation and only five millions receiving any relief! Think of it!

Meanwhile the Government of the great British Empire of which these starving people are subjects is waging a war upon a little South African republic that is costing millions of dollars to maintain—millions which every law of right and humanity demands should be spent in relieving the sufferings of her own people. Without considering in any way the justice of her claim upon the Boers, India is a responsibility which she voluntarily and with force assumed long ago, and her first duty is to that country. Outside of her gold mines the Transvaal is of little or no importance to Great Britain, and it would be far better to let them go even for her commercial future, than to hold herself in her present attitude.

In an appeal to the people of the United States for assistance made by J. T. Sunderland, formerly of Ann Arbor, but now in London, he says that "thanks to the railways traversing India in every direction, food can everywhere be obtained, if one has money to buy it. But the poor people who have lost their crops and now largely their cattle also, from the long drought, have no money; they have sold every article of furniture that they could sell from their poverty-stricken homes; they have sold every cooking utensil, every dish, every article of clothing even, that they could get anything for, to buy food enough to keep soul and body together. Then, thousands wander away into the fields, weak, emaciated, hopeless and die; or set on the roads, thinking to travel to some place where they may find charity, and fall down and perish by the way; or, in despair, lie down by their own door; and die there."

What a picture in this day of boasted high civilization!

What a condition to exist in a country which is counted among the possessions of a nation considering itself the most powerful and enlightened in the world!

If it were not for the Boer war which is not looked upon with favor by the majority in the United States, the answer to such an appeal would not be doubtful. It is the same with other nations of the world. And yet the question of relief is not one to be debated. It does not hinge upon the justice or injustice of any war. It belongs to the realm of human brotherhood and as such must be considered.

The need of the hour is imperative and this nation cannot afford to be indifferent. While it waits millions are starving. Let no resentment against England for its needless war hinder action. The right thing should be done now and done quickly.

No one need fear that a nation, any more than an individual, will escape its just deserts for wrong-doing. In the finality the wrong will be righted, sometimes at a fearful cost. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has expressed the thought in the poem given here entitled, It Must Be Settled Right:

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame with one acclaim
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage,
Though the enemy seemed to have won,
Though his ranks are strong, if he be in
the wrong,
The battle is not yet done.
For sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of the night
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor,
O woman young, yet old,
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant might,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

The Cozy Corner.

HOUSE CLEANING.

The sweetest woman in the world becomes
a terror when
The season comes which tries the souls
of all home-loving men;
When soap and wet and slop and steam
and dire confusion reign,
And to the god of cleanliness she dedicates her brain—
'Tis then man feels that marriage may a
direful failure be,
And in his secret soul, perhaps, he wishes
he were free.

She tears the carpets up with vim, and
wields the lusty brush;
The cat puts up her fuzzy back and vacates with a rush!
The dog, with tail half-mast, skulks out
and hides himself away;
He knows the racket she is on will last
for many a day;
The sage old spiders save their lives by
fleeing to the cracks,
And all the flies that wintered through
fall prone upon their backs.

All your old coats and easy shoes, and
hats that fit your head,
The magazines you've just looked
through, and circulars unread,
She sells for "junk;" and when you ask,
with mild and pensive air,
Where they have gone, she looks at you
—and echo answers: "Where?"
She "won't have such old rubbish 'round:
just like a shiftless man!"

And then she pins her gown up front; determined in her mien,
Which says that though the Heavens do
fall she shall go out and clean!
Cold rooms, cold dinners, chilly beds, cold
sofas, ice cold chairs!
A smell of varnish everywhere, tacks on
the slippery stairs!
Wet rugs waylay you at each turn, cold
winds run riot through
The empty halls—she airin' off, her nose
congealed and blue!

She skins her knuckles, tears her nails,
her head and body ache,
But she is happy for she knows her house
would "take the cake!"
No nook or corner has escaped, stern order settles o'er,
That domicile from attic down to clean
swept cellar floor!
And though that woman's almost dead,
her forehead is serene,
Because she knows, let come what may,
that house of hers is clean!
—Unidentified.

During our house-cleaning symposium, the following letter from R. A. was crowded out. The writer will see that it did not meet with the fate she anticipated, and the Cozy Corner will hope to hear from her again, as she promised. Referring to a letter published in February, she says:

For the first time on record, one of the "lords of creation" (Matt, of Ind.) acknowledges defeat, and by a woman. Now that the "bone of contention" is buried, we shall look forward to many intellectual treats, but no refreshments, although I have no doubt that Matt will always partake of them if they are offered. Those who know whereof they speak, say he has already had a trial in Cupid's court, and his sentence was that he must wait until he was a few years older before asking the lady in question to take a life interest in his heart, home and pocketbook.

I, too, have wondered how some men can ask a blessing at their tables, but it was not on account of the poor bread and butter.

Little Jane, I recently attended one of the "literaries" you mention, and will willingly pay the price of several cups of tea for the privilege of staying away from another.

The following hints on a subject of interest to every one will be appreciated and probably recognized by the Cozy Cornerites as coming from an old friend, although given over a different name than usual. Who can guess by what other title we have often received helpful letters from E. J. C?

Very few people care properly for their eyes, and it is only when failing sight warns us of our danger that we realize how they have been neglected.

The simple rules for preserving the sight are almost universally disobeyed. When the eyes begin to ache, they need rest at once, and the wisest plan, when we cannot give this absolutely, is to change the occupation in which we have been engaged for something that will afford relief. Very little reading or sewing should be done at night, and then only with a good light, so shaded that it does not shine directly in the eyes. When, for any reason, they become inflamed or weak, bathing them with a solution of half a level teaspoonful of boracic acid in a cupful of warm water will be found a reliable and harmless cure. This is recommended by most oculists. For red and swollen lids, put a few drops of this solution in the eyes and open and close them rapidly, so that it will reach all of the affected parts.

Glasses that are perfectly adjusted are a great help, but should not be used without the advice of an experienced oculist. The practice of some young people who wear them because it is the fashion, or because they are becoming, is to be deplored, leading, as it often does, to serious affections of the eyes. If a child has any difficulty in seeing, first try a complete rest from reading or studying, and, if that does not answer, then have an examination by a trustworthy oculist, and follow his advice.

Reader, So. Dakota, sends the first answer to Cousin Patsy's question, "When is the happiest time of life?" She says:

I have long enjoyed this page of The Blade, and have often felt like answering some of the questions asked. I want to say to Cousin Patsy that I used to think childhood the happiest time of life, but I am now convinced that we can make each day that the Master gives us, in which to do our little work for Him, the happiest.

All mothers who have boys to care for will be interested in this appeal from An Anxious Mother:

There is one subject which I have hoped would be discussed by the mothers of the Cozy Corner, and that is, our boys. My heart is burdened with anxiety and care, and I long for the advice and help of older mothers. I would like to have them tell me how they manage when the boys are inclined to be disobedient, when they are learning to use tobacco, and at all times when they find they are doing wrong.

My boy is 14 years old, and I want to bring him up so he will be a good man, but realize how easy it is for mothers to make mistakes, even though their whole hearts are in the work. I hope to hear from The Blade friends on this subject.

Sweetie, Ore.—It is with fear and trembling that I enter once more the Cozy Corner. The storm which descended upon my hapless head in consequence of my former letter has nearly extinguished me, but I will venture to come in for a few moments to thank those who have sent messages of comfort and advice. For the sisters who seem, from their letters, to have such uncomfortable ideas of woman's duty, I have a great deal of sympathy, if they really mean all they say. I fail to see why so much more should be expected of a woman than a man. Why should a woman make her life a continual sacrifice on the altar of a man's likes and dislikes? One is a human being, as well as the other, and should have the same right to demand love and care. A woman should be allowed to say no, and hold to it, just as much as a man, and there are to-day many weak minds and physical wrecks in the world because she has been a weak "Amelia Smedley," who considered it her duty to sacrifice everything to a man's will and desire, even her unborn child.

I am glad to think that the time has passed when a woman was regarded as a mere servant whose highest ambition was to have her floors scrubbed whiter than her neighbors, and whose mental exercise was confined to retailing the latest gossip. A man soon tires of such a companion, and is apt to seek for some more congenial companionship at his club, or elsewhere. Many a marriage has proved a failure because the wife did not insist upon being a companion instead of a housekeeper, and merged her individuality in that of her husband simply because he was a man.

John W. Miller asks: Will you of The Blade tell me what, in your opinion, is a school teacher's place in a community? I mean in regard to social position, christianity, etc. This may seem a little absurd, but in the community where I live there seems to be a difference of opinion as to what is expected of a teacher in these respects, and what he has a right to expect from others.

Schoolgirl asks: Is it correct to say 'I will write him' or 'I will wire him' when you mean that you will send a letter or a telegram to a person? We are having some discussion in our school over this, and have referred it to you.

If the "person" was an artificial flower, or even a short-stemmed natural one, that could not otherwise be used, you might "wire" him; not otherwise; and if he was a book or letter, you could "write" him, but would find it difficult to treat an individual person in such a manner. The expression is very commonly used, but, like many others, is incorrect.

"To the persevering mortal, the blessed immortals are swift."

Sometimes hesitation in trifles comes from indifference; sometimes from an amiable desire to please; but the result is the same; there will finally be a growth of weakness in character, carrying a failure that may involve the saddest consequences.—Life's Gateways.

HINTS FOR THE "HOUSEWIFE THAT'S THRIFTY."

In putting away flannels first see that they are perfectly clean, then roll them tightly in newspapers, turning in the ends and tying securely. This method will baffle the moths.

If cups are rinsed in cold water before being washed in the regular way, they will not become stained from tea or coffee.

When it is necessary to keep fine china plates piled together get some large sheets of blotting-paper, cut from them circles large enough to cover the inside of the plates and place them between the dishes.

A whitewash made with lime is excellent to use in cellars and pantries. The lime is a good disinfectant and helps to counteract any impurities rising from dampness or imperfect ventilation.

A good way to set the colors of cotton goods is to give them a bath in a liquid prepared by dissolving salt in boiling water in the proportion of half a pint of the former to a quart of water. Place the dress in the solution while it is still warm; let it remain several hours, then wring out and iron. Of course this process is necessary only before the first visit to the laundry.

When washing organdies and lawns put them to soak for about twenty minutes in a gallon of warm water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Then rub in soapsuds made of some pure soap; pour boiling water over them and allow to cool. Rinse in tepid water and clap them in the hands until dry enough to iron.

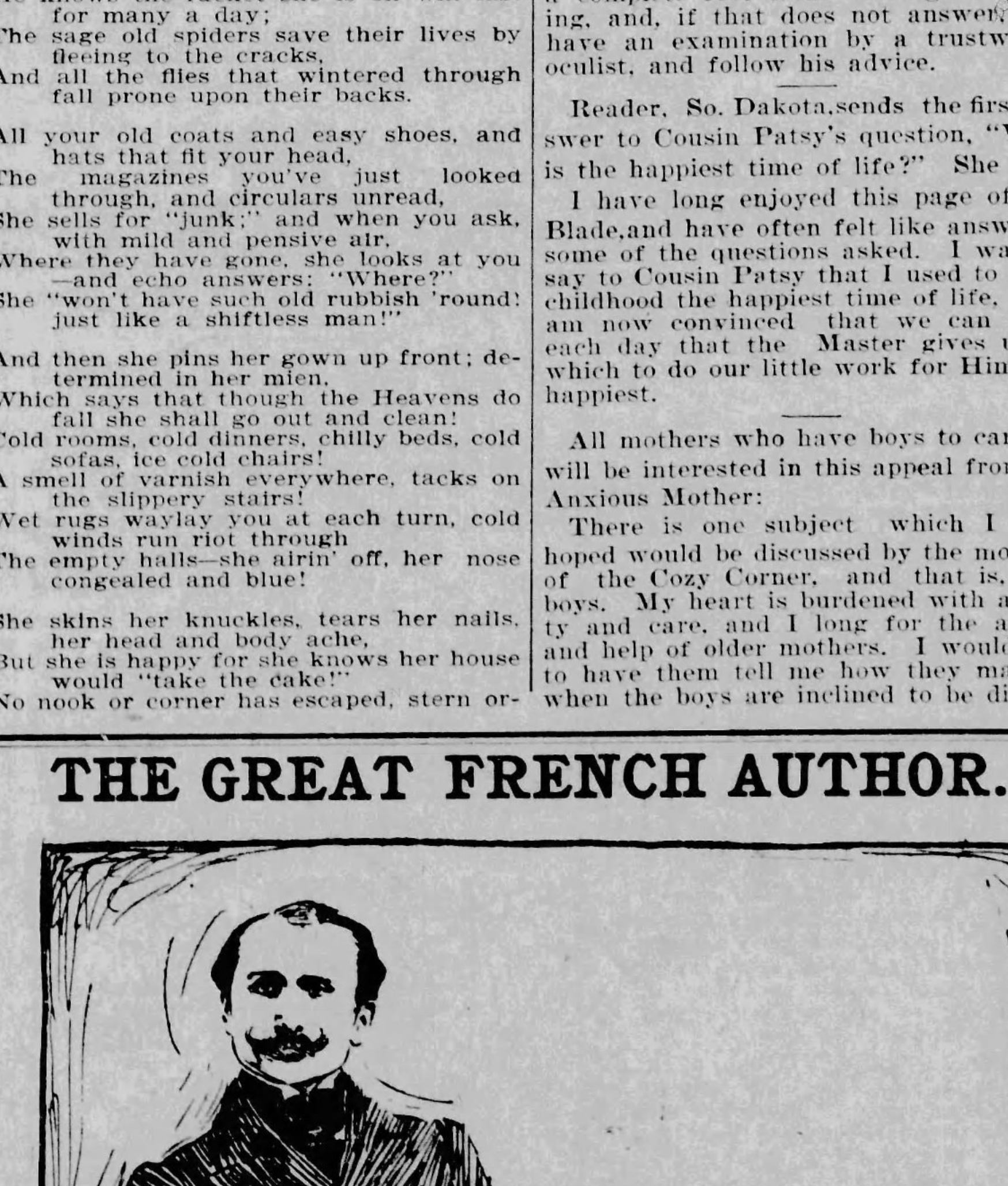
To remove grease stains from carpets sprinkle them with buckwheat flour or cornmeal, cover with brown paper, weighted down, and allow to remain until the spot disappears. If it returns after the first trial, repeat the operation.

Blood stains may be eradicated with a paste made from raw starch and water. Let this remain on for several hours.

Grease spots upon clothing may often be taken out by an application of Fuller's earth or French chalk laid thickly over the place to be cleansed and allowed to stay on for twelve hours. In some cases two or three applications may be required.

Clusters of fragrant clover that grows by the roadside, if hung in a room and allowed to dry, will drive away more flies than any fly-papers or traps ever invented.

THE GREAT FRENCH AUTHOR.



EDMOND ROSTAND.

The New York Journal is authority for the report that the famous poet and dramatist, Edmond Rostand, is insane. As soon as Cyrano de Bergerac, one of the greatest of dramatic poems, was successfully launched, Rostand began work on L'Aiglon—The Eaglet—the present reigning Parisian play. As a result this young poet, hardly thirty years of age, has gone mad from overwork and success and his insanity is alarmingly violent. He believes himself to be L'Aiglon, the unhappy son of the great Napoleon, and declaims whole scenes from his play.

After Cyrano was finished, while he was directing its rehearsals, and even after it was produced, he took no rest or recreation, for his mind was busy with L'Aiglon, and it is said of him that when he worked he worked furiously. He averaged ten hours a day, but if he was under the spell of inspiration he wrote on and on, pausing neither for rest nor food.

He "lived" his creations, he burned out his brain with the intensity of his emotions.

Though frail in form, and lacking in physical strength, he was possessed with indomitable energy and will, producing two masterpieces in three years, and he has not won his laurels easily. Ceaseless hours of toil, accompanied with gigantic brain effort and never flagging zeal enabled him to accomplish his allotted task at the cost of his reason.

It is believed that with rest and time he will recover, but he will be immortal, even though his genius may die.

Written for The Blade.

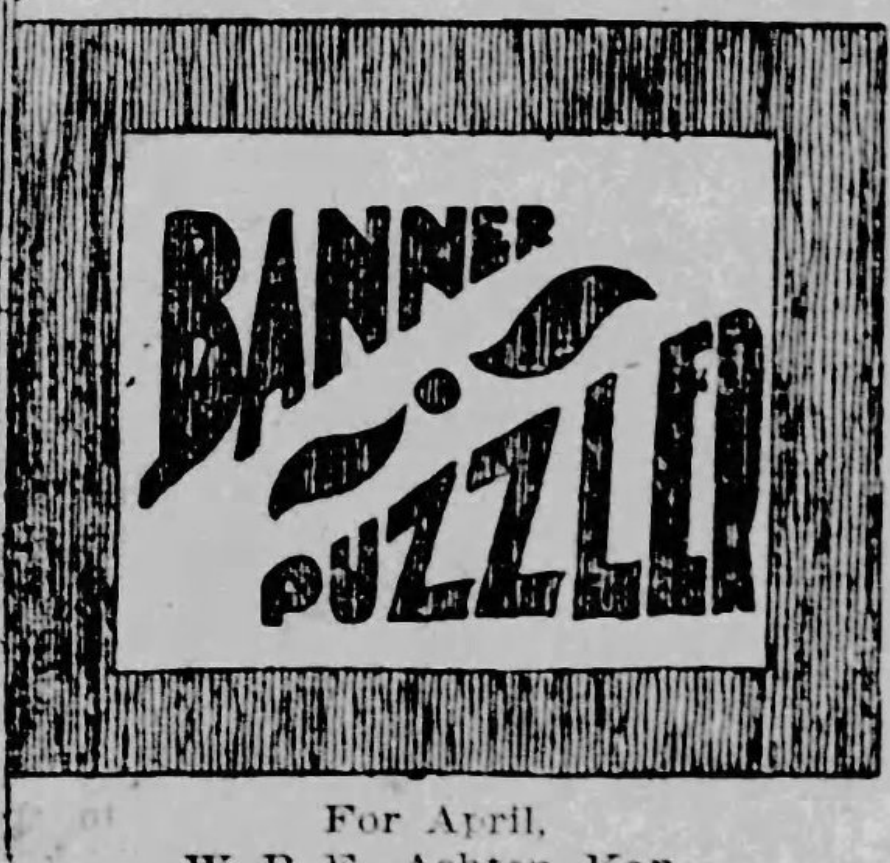
SENTINEL OF SPRING.

Beneath my feet upon the village street
I saw a tiny, peeping thing,
All clad in summer green,
So taut of line, so slender, fair and fine;
So pertly poised, so keen, so clean
Of tufted joint and point,
Despite the dust thro' which 'twas upward thrust;
I could but stay me on my way
And o'er the small thing lean,
Perchance to hear, thus to it brought
a-near,
Its name and whence it came;
But as I bent the air seemed redolent
With odors faint and fine and far,
As from the tiny star,
The cup and bell, with faint and flowing
smell
The fairy carpet Nature spreads
For light and lissome feet.
A twinkling tune with hints and glints of
June;
A faint refrain and airy strain
Seemed sounding everywhere!
Bewildered, I half turned me, thence to
fly,
When at my feet, lo! there it tinkled
sweet—
A faint refrain and airy strain,
Of music rich and rare.
"Thou tiny thing, what message dost
thou bring
From out the mystic under-world?"

* * * * * * *

"Sentinel of spring am I!
Herald of bright buds unfurled,
Prelude to fruition's bliss
That follows love's first kiss.
Messages of summer's bloom—
Bud and blossom's ripe perfume;
Harvest yield and fertile field.
Plenty stored for bed and board—
For bird and bee, whose melody
Makes Nature's harmony.
Oh, man, to you I bear
A tiny tip of peeping green
Thrust slantwise stones between.
A bit of sod
That, rudely trod,
Must fall and faint and die.
And yet—and yet—
An amulet
Between thyself and God."
—JULIA NEELY FINCH.
Birmingham, Ala., 1900.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For April,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American stateman, born at Cawsons, in Chesterfield Co., Va., June 2, 1773. He was descended from an ancient and wealthy family, and boasted that the Indian princess Pocahontas was one of his ancestors. Educated at Princeton and Columbia colleges, he embraced the profession of law, and in 1799 was elected to Congress, where he was distinguished for his eloquence, wit and sarcasm, and for 30 years was more talked and written about than any American politician. He was tall and thin and peculiar in his dress, and in 1822-24 when he visited England, he attracted much attention on account of his eccentricities. In 1825 he was chosen United States senator from Virginia, and in 1830 was appointed minister to Russia. By his will, he manumitted 318 slaves, and provided for their maintenance in a free state. He died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1833.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—DIAMOND.

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X

1.—A consonant.
2.—To tear apart.
3.—Ancient Norse alphabet.
4.—A great American.
5.—A showy flower.
6.—Cunning.
7.—A consonant.

COURT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

At an election A, B and C ran for the same office; 1,250 votes were cast, and according to the first returns, A received 218 more than B and B received 128 more than C. But the official count proved that C must have 2-3 of one of A's votes, and 2-3 of one of B's votes. How many votes did each receive?

DULL BOY.

4.—ACROSTIC.

My first is in dress but not in gown;
My second's in parish but not in town;
My third is in ride but not in walk;
My fourth's in listen but not in talk;
My fifth is in gain but not in greed;
My sixth is in germ but not in seed.
My whole signifies rising—live water—a
scaron—
If you can't guess it now why what is the
reason?

MR. TOOTS.

5.—QUERY.

In what siege did the women braid their hair into bow-strings?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"He holds me when the billows smite,
I shall not fall;
If sharp, 'tis short; if long 'tis light;
He tempers all."

C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles of April 19.

1.—Harriet Hosmer.

2.—Words forming square: peach, extra, Atlas, craft, hasty.

3.—It last occurred November 1, 1896, and will occur again March 1, 1903, at midnight.

4.—"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

5.—Once while passing through the market-place at Rome, Pope Gregory, then a priest, observed for sale some British slaves, noticeable for their fair complexions, and light hair. "Who are these?" he asked. "Angles," replied the slave-dealer. "Not angles, but angels they shall be," quoth Gregory, and then and there formed the plan of sending the gospel to Britain, which plan was carried out about A. D. 597, by Augustine, a Benedictine monk, sent by Pope Gregory for that purpose.

6.—Young wrote:
"Monarch and minister are awful names;
Whoever wears them, challenges our
devoir."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Pauline, Dudley, Mrs. Nettie Ogan, Illi-Nois, J. W. Lowry, and W. A. Hoyt.

In some of the above solutions, the fraction did not agree with that in the answer sent by the author of the problem, but as the main part of the solution was correct, credit was given.

The Schoolmistress has a few remarks to make this morning that she hopes her pupils will pay strict attention to and remember:

First—Several times lately, much controversy has arisen over the answer to certain problems, which might have been avoided if the sender had taken a little more pains to be explicit in stating it in the first place. Hereafter, she hopes before sending any puzzle, especially arithmetical ones, the author will make quite sure, that it is not only stated plainly, but worked correctly.

Second—The same rules as to using one side of the paper and writing with ink, which are observed in other departments of newspaper work apply here. One or two special scholars have been excused for using pencil, and if the work is clear, this is still allowable, but the line will be drawn hereafter, on all work that is written on both sides of the paper. It has to be copied before it can be used, and the Schoolmistress has too many other things to do, to take the time for that.

The Youngfolks

SOME SEASONABLE RECIPES

A much misunderstood and unappreciated vegetable is the rhubarb, or pie-plant, as it is commonly called. Possibly if we knew it as a distinguished foreigner we might better appreciate its virtues. It comes originally from Russia and takes its name from the river Rha, or, as the geographies now give it —the Volga—on whose banks it grows in great profusion, and its proper title is "The Barbarian Plant from the Rha."

The botanical name of the variety with which we are best acquainted is Rheum Rhaponticum. With its pleasant acid taste and its medicinal qualities this makes one of the most desirable additions to our bills-of-fare in the springtime when we naturally crave something fresh and acid. The principal objections to its more common use are that it is "sour, tough and stringy," enough to condemn any plant, but with proper cooking all of these faults can be overcome.

In preparing the plant for the table, very little of the white part of the stalk should be used. Wash it well, but do not peel it as the richest part of the juice is found in the red covering. Cut in inch pieces and place in a porcelain kettle or earthen dish (as the acid will act upon tin) with an equal amount of sugar and let it cook gently until it can be rubbed through a colander, or sieve, and you will have an excellent sauce. Some cooks recommend adding the sugar after the rhubarb is cooked, thinking that less is then required.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Congratulations are again in order. Ignoring all superstition as to days, Truth Seeker and Bonnie Burnie were married Friday, April 13th, 1900. No intimation of the future plans of these two dear M. G. R. friends has been received, but wherever they may be, they have the sincerest wishes for their happiness from Miss Prudence and their fellow members of the Merry-Go-Round, and we hope that in their abundant joy they will not forget to write to us occasionally.

Henrietta sends her study of the March Poem too late to be used, but as the mails have been very irregular on account of the storms, she will be credited with her work. In a private note she tells Miss Prudence how some of her dear friends surprised her and presented her with a "dear little watch," on the anniversary of her birthday, as a token of their love and esteem. The Chaperone begs to add her good wishes, if it is not too late.

Auburn Tresses must be practicing for a position as a farmer's wife, judging from this letter:

Now when the short, cold, stormy days of winter have passed and the warm sun appears nearer, how pleasant it is to once more see the farmer working in the fields, and the green grass and beautiful flowers springing up in his pathway.

I am now keeping house for my brother, while my sister has gone for a visit of a week with some friends; I wish it had been but for a day. My first experience in outside matters was with an old, yellow, setting hen that I wanted to take off from her nest. Perhaps some of you know what a real inviting, enticing, "cluck" they give when any one approaches them with such intentions. I am a coward any way, and I was afraid of this hen, so I threw my apron over her and then did not know where, or how, to catch hold of her.

While I was meditating on the subject, a calf strolled across the lot and spying my red dress in the doorway of the chicken house, proceeded to chew the back width in a most aggravating manner. Ah! how my heart did palpitate. Of course, it might have been amusing for those who witnessed it, but for me it was a trying and, as I thought, a dangerous situation. I will not explain, but will leave each one of you to imagine how I finally "set" the hen to my satisfaction and succeeded in ridding myself of the company of the mischievous calf.

Fidgity Fan gives an illustration of how far the influence of our M. G. R. motto is felt:

I am teaching school this year, and one day when the class in literature was studying the poem, "Evangeline," I asked for the lesson taught. One of the pupils answered, "Do all the good you can to all the people you can in all the ways you can," showing conclusively that she was a reader of The Blade.

I am, and have been all my life, trying to live this motto as I think if every one would do so, we should have a perfect world.

You do not need a personal letter to assure you that you have been welcomed as a member of the M. G. R.; the fact was mentioned in The Blade. Though Miss Prudence would dearly love to correspond personally with her girls and boys, she has not the time and so has to get all the comfort she can from their letters to the M. G. A.

Lillie, Ohio.—It has been so long since I have been with you that you are nearly all strangers, and so I think I had better come in for a little while and renew my acquaintance. Having been away from home for several months, I have missed reading your letters. When in Lancaster I thought of Willa and would have liked very much to see her, but did not know her address.

Where are our friends Bonnie Burnie, N. E. Girl, Make Haste, Pauline, Forest Neely, Truth Seeker, and others who used to send us such pleasant letters? Let us hear from them.

For the latest information regarding two of those you mention, you are referred to the announcement at the head of this column.

Villa, Wisconsin.—We have not had the privilege of reading The Blade until this winter and how much we have missed we just begin to realize. I enjoy the M. G. R. column better than any other, and would like to be one of the many to help the good work along, unless I am too old for membership. I am twenty-three, am I eligible?

Of course, you are, and welcome, too. With us one is only old in good deeds, and upon that basis some of the members of the M. G. R. must be rapidly nearing the three score and ten mark.

Again some one asks how they can obtain a badge. It is very simple: send 15 cents in silver, or stamps, to The Blade, M. G. R. department, with your full name and address written very plainly, and you will receive the badge as soon as it can be sent to you. Badges are sent only to bone fide members, however. If you do not fully intend to live the motto of the order, and do your part towards making the column interesting and helpful, you should not ask for a badge.

Once again Miss Prudence must say that addresses for private correspondence are not given to any but the regular members of this department, and then only with the consent of all parties. Within the last few weeks applications have been made for the addresses of some of our girls by persons who were entirely unknown to Miss Prudence. It is unnecessary to say what becomes of such requests, but it is very certain that no stranger will ever obtain from the Chaperone, the address of any of her Blade girls and boys for any purpose whatever.

MY HIGHWAYMAN.

Toward me down the city street a bold
highwayman hies,
Spun gold his hair on his collar broad, a
steely glint in his eyes,
For he sees in me a quarry rich, a treasure rare and a prize.

"Hands Up! Eyes right!" the stern command a gun's white metal shines;
Its bull-dog barrel is silver bright and
terrible are its lines,
And the rascal points it straight at me
with resolute dreadful signs.

"Hands up! Eyes front! Now right about
and steadily forward go,"
So down the hill with this bandit chief I
tramp in the drifting snow
While the stern bright light in the bold
blue eyes moves fitfully to and fro.

And my hands are "up" and my eyes are
"front" and my lips are mute as
clay
And never a thought of flight have I, no
ardor brave for the fray,
For my dear little highwayman marches
me to the toy-shope over the way.
—Mark S. Hubbell.

"LITTLE RHODY'S" DRIVE.

There was on the big Memorial day poster one announcement which caused a flutter among the school girls of Washington village, and thus it ran:

"The graves of the fallen heroes will be adorned with floral tributes by thirteen chosen young ladies, in costume, representing the thirteen original states."

When the day and the hour came, the young ladies scrambled into the wagon as rapidly as possible. Now, the band wagon had three double seats, each accommodating four persons, two of whom faced forward and two backward, and there was one small extra seat in the extreme front. The driver's seat was high above the rest, and on each side of it and extending back were highly gilded, carved figures representing savage dragons, so that the little extra seat was a very inconspicuous one indeed. How it happened no one of the girls, or her chum, could have told; there was nothing premeditated about it; but when Little Rhody finally got into the wagon, all of the seats were fully occupied, except the small one hidden away between the dragons. As the equippage moved slowly down the street to reach the starting point of the parade, it attracted a great deal of attention from people who were hurrying toward the main street to see the procession, or toward the cemetery a mile away to hear the exercises. Had one taken the trouble to count the fair representatives of the states, he would have had trouble to discover more than a dozen, for only the tip of Rhody's cap was visible above the dragons. But Rhody didn't mind. She knew scarcely any one, anyway, and she was so modest and shy that she was half glad that she did not have a more prominent place.

At this moment the Thirty-ninth Separate company, National Guards, rounded the corner just back of the wagon, and the band struck up a lively air. The horses, who were used to bands, though the music always made them a trifle nervous, would have been all right, except that the very instant after the music struck up, an innocent little bit of paper, floating on a gentle breeze, flapped lazily into the view of the "off" leader.

Coming just at the moment when the off leader had not fully decided whether the band was the usual thing and perfectly safe or not, it startled the animal, and he gave a quick little jump. This alarmed the three other horses, already nervous, and they all moved forward a few steps very quickly—so quickly that the fat proprietor of the Palace Livery Stable was tumbled heels over head against the curbstone. The horses trotted along a few steps. Six or seven of the States shrieked in concert. The new drum corps of the Washington Village Cadets turned in from another street, and the horses hurried along a little faster. Then, not feeling the hard pull on the reins and the reassuring voice of their driver, they lost their heads entirely, made up their minds that something dreadful was coming behind them, broke into a wild run, and rounded the corner into Main street at a speed which almost tipped over the clumsy vehicle. The frightened girls clung together, shrieking wildly.

"Stop that noise, girls!" Little Rhody, timid and abashed no longer, was standing up in the bounding, swaying chariot, and was speaking in a tone of command. "Keep still; you frighten them more. Hang on tight, now, and don't any of you dare try to jump!" she cried, as she placed one foot on the back of one of the dragons, and, hanging tightly to the four reins, climbed over on to the high driver's seat, just as the four maddened animals straightened out into the main street. A brave man in a veteran's uniform made a dash at the heads of the leaders, but was thrown down.

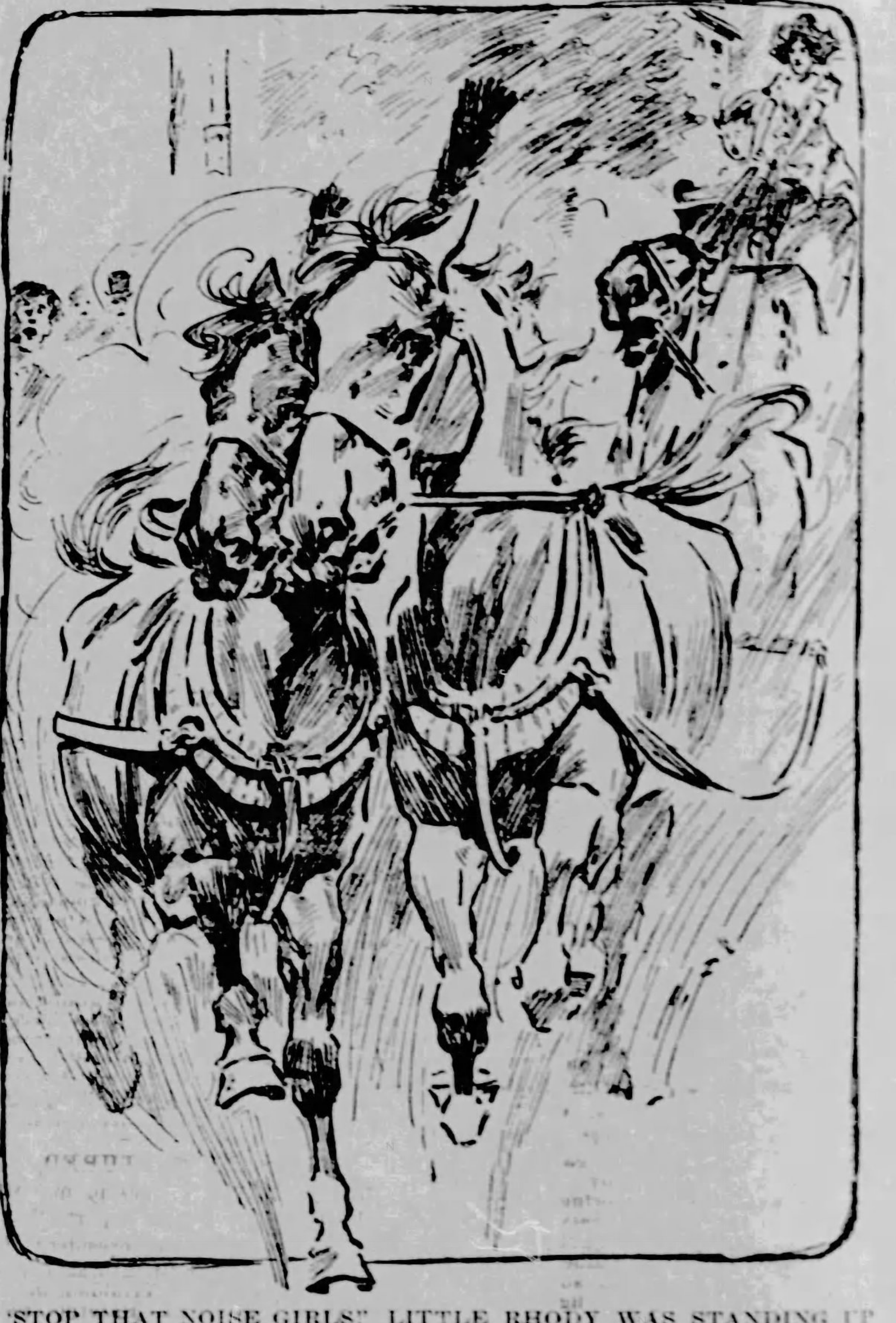
Calmly, and without pulling a particle, Little Rhody was arranging the reins in her hands, just as her father had taught her on the box of the Santa Fe stage-coach, when she took her regular fortnightly trip with him so that the best driver of the route could keep acquainted with his little girl; and even in the peril of the moment she remembered how he used to let her get the reins all nicely adjusted, and then yell at the six mules until they were running like mad, laugh at her good-naturedly as she struggled to pull them down, and pat her on the back and tell her that she was her father's own girl, when she handled the team nicely.

The great animals, with ears back and necks outstretched, with terror-stricken eyes and dilated nostrils, were hurling forward with maddened bounds, dragging the great, thundering, clattering chariot after them with terrific speed.

A shout of horror went up from the throats of the hundreds of people who lined the sidewalks, aghast at the prospect, yet powerless to help. Horses and carriages were hurried out of the way, but the streets were so crowded that a terrific catastrophe seemed imminent. A clumsy driver, in his haste to escape, backed his wagon directly across the way, and in an instant it was struck by the heavy chariot and smashed to kindling-wood. The rushing horses veered a little to the left, and missed, by a hair's breadth almost, a carriage filled with ladies and children. Unconsciously the animals were beginning to follow somewhat the guidance of the little girl who, with her gaudy liberty-cap blown back and her black hair streaming, steel-braced backward on the foot-board, pulling desperately upon the reins. Again the horses sheered slightly to the right, and the great crashing wheels only brushed the mass of people crowded out into the street at a crossing, and yet left unharmed the baby-carriage abandoned by a frightened nurse in the middle of the street. It was marvelous.

Now they were approaching the turn which led to the right, down a steep alley, to the Palace Stables. Beyond the turn Main street was straight and clear. Could she get the horses by? They were already veering toward the awful turn. The prospect was frightful. Little Rhody, pale as death, and with teeth hard set, waited until the noses of the leaders were directly opposite the alley, and then, throwing all of her strength into a pull on the left-hand reins, she yelled at the horses again and again that old, free, wild yell of the stage-coach days. For a tiny instant, puzzled and startled for this new, strange voice, the horses forgot for a simple moment their insane desire to turn that home corner, and in that instant the brave little driver prevailed. With a wild half-circle which carried the chariot up on to the alley crossing and back into the street again, they were past that danger and away again. "Now let 'em run!" muttered the little girl, repeating the words of her father, and run they did, straight down the centre of the wide, smooth, clear street, like a stampede of wild horses, over the stone bridge and out on the North road, without slackening speed, guided by that firm pair of little hands.

Half a mile out, the horses began to tire a bit, and lagged a trifle; and then little Rhody, fearing to have them stop while still comparatively fresh, actually urged them on to speed again, until, three-quarters of the way up Cemetery Hill, they finally dropped into a trot, then into a walk, and finally into an exhausted tug up the remainder of the ascent.—St Nicholas.



"'STOP THAT NOISE GIRLS!' LITTLE RHODY WAS STANDING UP IN THE BOUNDING, SWAYING CHARIOT."

ROBERTS STILL MANEUVERING.

Gave the British a Good Scare by Nearly Taking a Convoy Near DeWet's Dorp.

London, May 1.—1:55 p. m.—The following dispatch has been sent by Lord Roberts to the war office:

"Bloemfontein, April 30.—The Boers made very persistent attacks around Thaba N'Chu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the Eighth (Rundle's) division holds, is very strong, and he had the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French and Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's division returned from DeWet's Dorp yesterday."

Lord Roberts also reports additional casualties sustained during the fighting of April 27 around Thaba N'Chu, consisting of Lieutenant Geary and two enlisted men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded.

Neither the commander-in-chief's nor the correspondents' dispatches throw any light on the plans being adopted to oust the Boers from the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu and how long before a determined effort will be made to re-assert British superiority is only a matter of surmise. In the meantime the Boers are remarkably aggressive, especially in view of the large forces opposing them. A special dispatch from Thaba N'Chu dated yesterday says they made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into broken ground between Thaba N'Chu and DeWet's Dorp, opening fire from the adjacent hills. In the nick of time General Brabazon, with a strong force of yeomanry returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same special correspondent describes the dispositions of the forces at Thaba N'Chu as follows:

"General Rundle is covering the advance camp facing the Boers' position to the east, where they are strongly entrenched. General Ian Hamilton and General Smith-Dorrien occupy strong positions on the road to the north."

Another dispatch says a column under General Hamilton located the Boers to the northwest and an artillery duel ensued, without result.

All accounts tell of much artillery firing, with scarcely any casualties. It is hardly likely that two such forces can much longer patiently face each other without more stirring occurrences. General Brabant's column is expected to join General French shortly. A number of Boers are reported to have been seen retiring north, but this is scarcely authoritative.

Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the Boer guerillas from securing supplies from other centers.

The little news from Thaba N'Chu is absorbing all interest.

The Cape parliament has been summoned for June 22.

At the conclusion of General Sir George White's visit to Windsor to-day Queen Victoria decorated the defender of Ladysmith with the cross and star of the Royal Victorian Order. Her majesty and the soldier had a lengthy conference It is learned that the queen was more angry than for years over the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches.

Blowing Up Railroads.

London, May 1.—4:25 p. m.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated April 20, says: "The Boers have been busy for several days blowing up the railway southward.

"There was little firing during the past week.

"The town will respond cheerfully to Lord Roberts' request to hold out for another month.

"Fever is rife, but otherwise the health of the garrison is good, and all are well."

THABA N'CHU EVACUATED.

London, April 30.—2:10 p. m.—The latest news received here from the Orange Free State indicates that though the Boers have evacuated Thaba N'Chou—they have only done so in order to occupy stronger positions. On Sunday, April 29, General DeWet made an effort to turn French's eastern flank, which was only foiled by the cavalry after vigorous manouevering. The Boers hold the ridges to the eastward whence they will probably fall back when the pressure of superior numbers increases.

The British casualties sustained during the Thaba N'Chou fighting were slight.

General French's object, now that all chance of catching the main bodies of the burghers has disappeared is to harrass the Boers and prevent any well-organized retreat.

From Beira, Portuguese East Africa, under date of Monday, April 23, comes the news of the arrival there of a Canadian 12-pounder battery. It is added that Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, who is to command the British troops going to Rhodesia, has been cordially welcomed by the Portuguese officials and that he has reviewed the Portuguese troops.

Cape Town reports say that Dr. Jameson has recovered from the severe attack of fever from which he has been suffering, and he is mentioned as a candidate for one of the seats in the Cape parliament representing Kimberley, in succession to Dr. Frederic Rutherford Harris.

The agent of Julius Weil, at Mafeking wrote, under date of April 12, most cheerfully, saying everything was satisfactory. He added that the Boer guns were firing heavily into the town, and that a determined attack had been repulsed without casualties on the British side

A conception of the country's ravages from the war can be gathered from a Cape Town despatch, dated to-day, briefly announcing the arrival from Natal of 25 officers and 252 men invalided home and the sailing of the Aurania for England with 400 sick and wounded soldiers.

Endeavors are being made to remedy the remount question, a Simla despatch announcing that 500 experienced native horse keepers, 150 shoesmiths and 50 veterinary officers have been drawn from India for service in South Africa.

WARREN'S APPOINTMENT.

London, April 27, 2 p. m.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 26.—At the request of the high commissioner, Warren has been appointed military governor of Griqualand West while that part of the country is in a disturbed condition."

Lord Roberts' peculiar reference to Sir Alfred Milner over Warren's appointment lends itself to the inference that the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa scarcely approves of it, and that the previous report that Warren had been recalled was correct, but that he was saved from coming home by the action of the British high commissioner.

According to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, the latest authentic estimates of the Boers place them at 30,000, of which 13,000 are at Kroonstad, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 6,000 in Natal, 700 about Mafeking, and 1,000 at Pretoria, while 200 have been ordered north to intercept Gen. Carrington's force.

The work of entrenching Pretoria is proceeding.

Noted War Nurse Dead.

Concord, N. H., April 25.—Harriet P. Dame, a war nurse from New Hampshire, known by name to many Union and Confederate soldiers, died last night. She had the right to wear the insignia of the 18th and 128th corps and the Third corps of Hooker's division.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER
AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
TO GET
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHTING SMALL BANDS.

Manila, April 25.—6:20 p. m.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceras, province of South Camarines, bring details of a fight April 16, in which 80 Filipinos were killed. The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and General Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-fifth regiment, with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and were carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight and the bolo men never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans was injured.

Lieutenant Balch, with 30 cavalrymen from the Thirty-seventh regiment, cornered 50 bolo men in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off with a bolo.

General Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolo men, and last week killed a total of 125.

A squadron of the Eleventh cavalry is about leaving Manila on board the transport Lennox to reinforce them. The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with Americans, burning many villages, including the populous town of San Fernando. General Bell has issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly unless this guerilla war ceases, and that he will burn all the towns which harbor guerillas.

In the fight at Sorogon, Albay province, on April 16, three companies of the Forty-seventh infantry, Captain Gordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolo men, killing 53.

The plans of General Otis have not been announced, but it is understood he intends to sail on the Meade or the Grant early in May. He will be accompanied by his staff and will probably visit Hong Kong and other ports.

PATERNO CAPTURED.

Manila, April 28.—5:30 p. m.—Major General Lloyd Wheaton reports that Senor Paterno, the former president of the Filipino so-called cabinet, was captured in the mountains near Trinidad, province of Benguet, April 25. Paterno, recently, through relatives in Manila, requested and received permission to enter the American lines, but failed to appear. His relatives explained that he had been sick a long time and was an invalid. He was brought to San Fernando on a litter ambulance by soldiers of the Forty-Fifth regiment.

HOME AGAIN.

San Francisco, April 30.—The first battalion of the 14th United States infantry, which has been in quarantine, has landed at the reservation wharf of the Presidio, after two years of continuous fighting in the Philippines. The battalion was escorted to its camp by almost the entire force of the post under command of Major Rucker.

OUR LOSSES COMPARED.

Washington, April 30.—In comparison with the casualties suffered by the British troops in South Africa, those sustained by the American forces in the Philippines seem very small. A statement just compiled by the War department shows that from July 1, 1898, when American troops reached Manila, until April 27, 1900, these deaths have occurred:

Killed and died of wounds, 43 officers, 522 men; died of disease, 26 officers, 1,635 men; total, 69 officers, 2,187 men; grand total, 2,256.

Several thousand men have been wounded, but only a small percentage have died of wounds.

The War department has just issued a complete table of the casualties in the fifth army corps in the operations against Santiago, from June 22 until July 17, 1898. The losses are given: Killed, 21 officers, 222 enlisted men; wounded, 101 officers, 1,344 enlisted men; total, 1,688 officers and enlisted men.

The total strength of the forces operating against Santiago is given as 869 officers and 17,349 men. The Seventh regular infantry lost the greatest number of men in killed and wounded, numbering 132. The Sixteenth regular infantry lost 129 men, and Gov. Roosevelt's regiment and the Sixth regular infantry each lost 127 men.

FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

Chicago, April 26.—The Chicago Indian famine relief committee has received a subscription of $1,000 from L. Z. Leiter, making its fund at present $2,000. Strenuous efforts are being made by the committee to obtain $50,000 for transmission to Lady Curzon, who has promised to see that the Chicago contributions are spent entirely for the relief of the distressed natives and their starving families.

IMPORTANT LAW UPHELD.

Indianapolis, April 28.—The supreme court of Indiana yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the Barrett improvement law under which improvements are paid for by the front foot assessments. There was one dissenting opinion. The law also gives property holders ten years in which to complete installment payments on street improvements. A large amount of bonds have already been disposed of under the law.

ALLEN'S INAUGURATION.

San Juan De Puerto Rico, May 1.—The inauguration of Charles Herbert Allen, formerly assistant secretary of the United States navy, as first American civil governor of the island of Puerto Rico, took place to-day. The ceremony was most impressive. Governor Allen made the following inaugural address:

At this impressive ceremony I bring to you—the inhabitants of the "ever faithful" island of Puerto Rico—the congratulations and good wishes of the people of the United States.

Imposing as the occasion is in itself, and far-reaching as its effect may be upon the future of your beautiful island, it is especially significant because it marks the first step in the establishment here of civil government under the flag of the United States of America, and with the blessings and opportunities that go with it.

A new page has been turned in the volume of your history, and a new era inaugurated in the development of your island. Whether it shall turn out well or ill now depends largely upon yourselves. The greatest constitution makers can only lay the foundation. The building of the superstructure—whether or not it shall be stately, beautiful and enduring—must rest upon the industry and wisdom of the people themselves.

The governmental plan presented in act of Congress is only the foundation. To your care it is committed, and you today assume a great trust. No greater work ever confronted a people than that of building their own fortunes. It will stimulate you also to bear in mind that a great nation of seventy millions of people across the water, yet close at hand in community of thought and interest, is watching your every effort, ready to help you and to assist you to help yourselves.

Fellow-Citizens of Puerto Rico:—For, as I have taken the oath of office here to-day, so from this time I become one of you in my endeavor to work with you and for you in all that tends to the true interests of the island—I bring this message from the President, and I place myself in full accord with it, that it is his intention to give to you, so far as all officers are concerned, whether selected from your own numbers or from the United States, men of character and standing, who are enthusiastic and diligent and industrious—men of high sense of honor, who will not seek to advance their own fortunes at your expense, and who will not allow others to do so; men who will see that justice and straightforward honesty will be meted out to all, and who will have a sole regard for the welfare of Puerto Rico and the honor of the American government in its relations to it.

If in working out the provisions of the act of congress which enables you to participate in the government and to provide your own legislative assembly you are actuated by the same purpose to elect men who are devoted to the general interests of the island and the people of Porto Rico, we may confidently expect that, thus working all together, we shall make this island, so richly blessed by a Divine Providence in its wonderful natural resources, not only another gem of the Antilles in respect to natural beauty, but an example of what an industrious and honest people may accomplish when properly directed by a wise policy of civil government.

I bring you also the assurance that every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, under the administration of this form of government and under the sovereignty of the United States, shall be justly treated, and that his rights shall be respected.

Henceforth we are under one flag. We are under the same institutions of freedom, equality and education. Together we move on in the great American current of advancing civilization. Loving our country, animated by a high sense of honor, devoted to a common humanity, we take our place before the world, and invoke on our progress the blessing of Almighty God.

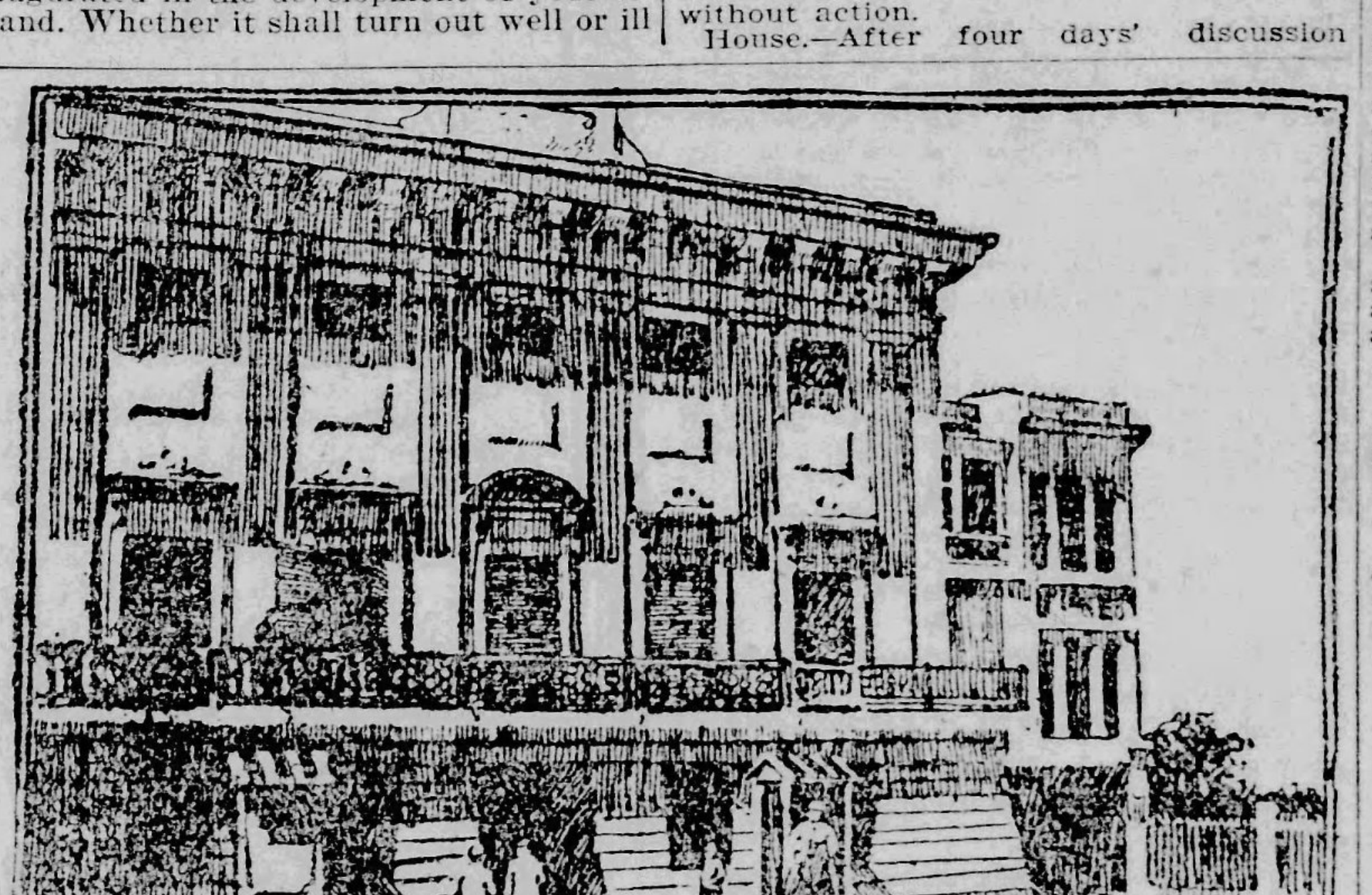
Governor Allen's Cabinet.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, May 1.—Governor General Davis and Civil Governor Allen yesterday apparently expected a message from Washington advising them of the passage by Congress of the resolution providing for holding over the army officials temporarily. None coming in the afternoon, appointments were made of an executive council by Governor Davis before retiring from his office at midnight. Mr. Allen was thus enabled to continue the conduct of affairs uninterruptedly. He did not make public the names of the council, but it is understood that Judge Pettingill will be secretary of state; Mr. Odlin, attorney general; Dr. Colle y' Toste, secretary of the interior, and G. G. Groff, secretary of education. The latter, who is an acting surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, will resign his commission.

General Davis, presumably on orders from Washington yesterday, pardoned all those who were concerned in the Guayama election frauds, lifting the cases from the supreme court.

General Davis gave a reception at the executive mansion last evening introducing a hundred persons to Governor Allen and Miss Bertha Allen, his daughter. The entrance was hung with flags, an infantry band was in attendance and there was dancing and refreshments. The $500,000 of United States currency sent here to be exchanged for Puerto Rican currency will be disbursed through the De Ford Company.

It is expected the transaction will be completed by May 3.



THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE BARRACKS AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

CARTER IN PRISON.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 28.—Oberlin M. Carter, late captain in the United States army, arrived at the federal prison here last night, under guard of Lieut. Thomas Harker, Fifteenth infantry, a corporal and three soldiers. By special orders issued from the department of justice, newspaper men were not permitted to interview the prisoner, who was immediately dressed in the prison garb and assigned to a cell. His prison number is 2,094, and he is the occupant of cell No. 435.

Carter will be a prison bookkeeper, in the harness, broom, shoe repairing and carpet-weaving shops, which are in the third story of the big east building. The work room which the prisoner will occupy commands a magnificent view, taking in a great sweep of the Missouri river, beyond which green hills and fertile farms extend as far as the eye can reach.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, April 25.—Senate.—Agreed to the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill, the provisions relating to the right of franchise and imprisonment for debt having been amended to conform to the ideas of the senate. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, carrying a little over $3,000,000. The Alaskan civil government bill was under consideration for an hour, but no progress was made. Mr. Platt (N. Y.) moved into Mr. Quay's old seat.

House.—Considered the postoffice appropriation bill, and after long debate struck out the entire appropriation for pneumatic tube service.

Washington, April 26.—Senate.—Almost the entire session was devoted to consideration of the right of Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia to retain his seat in the senate. Mr. Pettus (Ala.), who alone of the members of the committee on privileges and elections is opposed to the claim of Mr. Scott to a seat, made an elaborate argument to sustain his views. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke in favor of his colleague's contention. Mr. McComas (Md.), Mr. Turley (Tenn.), Mr. Chandler (N. H.), Mr. Teller (Colo.) and Mr. Allen (Neb.) supported the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat. The case went over without action.

House.—After four days' discussion passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The attempt to strike out the $196,000 for special mail facilities from New York to New Orleans and from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., was defeated. The amendment providing for pneumatic tube service was defeated. The one allowing extra compensation for letter carriers for work in excess of forty-eight hours a week was adopted by a big majority. The bill to increase the salary of the director of census to $7,500 and the salaries of supervisors of census by 2 per cent of the amount received by their enumerators was passed. The final conference report on the Hawaiian government bill was presented, but not acted upon, owing to the absence of a quorum.

Washington, April 27.—Senate—By a vote of 53 to 3 decided that Mr. Scott was entitled to his seat, thus upholding the precedent that the senate had no right to go behind the action of legislatures in cases similar to the West Virginia contest. Mr. Chandler gave notice that on Wednesday, May 2, he would call up the Clark contest.

House—Broke all records by passing ninety-one private pension bills, among them being on granting $50 a month to the widow of Col. John M. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska, killed in the Philippines. Adopted the conference report on the Hawaiian government bill and sent it to the President.

Washington, April 27.—Senate—Mr. Pettigrew asked immediate consideration of a resolution extending sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their war with Great Britain. A motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations was carried by 31 to 11. Efforts to secure a quorum failed, and the resolution remains subject to call at any time. A resolution was adopted providing that the exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the Grand Army of the Republic of the statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, to be erected in the capitol, be made the special order for Saturday, May 19, at 4 p. m. The following bills were passed: For the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the northern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer soldiers, at Hot Springs, in South Dakota, and appropriating $150,000 for the purpose.

House—The house passed a number of bills of importance, and the major portion of the session was devoted to the senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, assumed by this country by the treaty of Paris. The bill was finally recommitted to the committee on war claims, with instructions to report back a bill to refer the claims to the court of claims. The senate bills to recognize the services of Lieutenant Newcomb and the officers and men of the revenue cutter Hudson, which rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, Cuba, by conferring gold and silver medals upon them and to retire Captain Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, for meritorious services, were passed.

Washington, April 29.—Senate.—By a vote of 29 to 26 refused to consider the pro-Boer resolution introduced by Mr. Pettigrew. Agreed to the conference report on the amendatory Porto Rico resolution. Passed bill appropriating $50,000 to enlarge and improve the public building at Burlington, Iowa. Agreed to the conference report on the bill in behalf of northwestern lumbermen, authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain regulations on the management of loose logs on several specified rivers.

House.—Sent to the committee on judiciary the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to disqualify polygamists for election as senators or representatives. By a vote of 144 to 25 passed the Lacey bill to prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws. Agreed to the conference report on the Porto Rico amendatory resolution. In committee of the whole considered the senate bill for the creation of a commission to study and report upon the industrial conditions in China and Japan. Struck out the enacting clause by a vote of 58 to 54 after amending it by reducing the number of commissioners from five to three, providing that not more than two of these shall be of the same political party, and that none shall be members of either branch of congress. Motion to strike out enacting clause was pending in open session was adjournment was voted.

LIQUOR AND OPIUM.

New York, April 30.—At a supplementary meeting of the ecumenical conference yesterday, the subject of the liquor and opium traffic was discussed. The baleful effects of liquor and opium on the natives of every country where missionaries are working were explained in detail. It was announced that strong pressure had been brought to bear on President McKinley and some of his predecessors to prevent its sales in lands over which this country exercises control—notably, the Alaskan territory, Hawaii and the Philippines.

CUBAN JUDGES.

Havana, April 28.—Several complaints have recently been made to Governor-General Wood that the judges are endeavoring to collect extortionate fees for civil marriages, despite the fact that the law only permits them to charge $1 for performing the marriage ceremony. A negro living at Pinar del Rio asserts that one judge proposed to charge him $15, and another asked $20. General Wood has ordered Major Rolfe, inspector general of the division, to investigate the matter, and, if the complaints prove well founded, to suspend the offending officials. He is determined to put an end to such corruption among the judges, illustrations of which come to light almost daily.

Gen. Wood has issued a decree directing that persons under 23 years of age shall not marry without previously obtaining the consent of their lawful guardians. Persons over 23 need not procure such consent.

At Last.

Washington, April 30.—Claud M. Johnson, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Gage.

HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

CANADA'S GREAT FIRE

The Town of Hull Wiped Out, and Ottawa Suffers Great Damage.

Montreal, April 27.—A special to the Star from Ottawa says:

The greatest fire in the history of Canada was that which visited Hull and the western district of Ottawa yesterday. The loss is roughly estimated at from $15,000,000 to $17,000,000. Over 3,000 families have been rendered homeless. There is no means of arriving at absolutely reliable conclusions in these reports as yet, but the numbers cannot well be below those figures. The major part of Hull, with its immense industrial establishments and the home of their operatives, was swept clean, as well as Victoria and Dalhousie wards in Ottawa. The valuable lumber piles are now smouldering, and the loss on this score alone cannot be less than $3,000,000.

The sensational stories of the origin of the conflagration have no foundation in fact. The fire broke out in the center of Hull early in the forenoon, but that is a common occurrence there and attracted little attention. Before noon it had devastated a great part of Hull and spread toward the river, fanned by a strong wind, threatening and ultimately destroying five of E. B. Eddy's mills.

Before 1 o'clock it had leaped to Ottawa river and swept across to Ottawa, carrying everything in front of it. Nothing more grand could be imagined as a spectacle. Considered as to its consequences, no greater calamity has visited Canada in years. There was a belt of flame fully four miles in length and at least half a mile wide. Dark clouds of smoke streamed southwestward from the burning district all day, and yet the sun shone clear and bright, changing the inky blackness to amber, and away up in the sky to the appearance of a summer cloud, while beneath it was a long line of flames, fierce and irrepressable. All night long the city was lit up by the glare. The Dominion government is among the heavy losers, the Chaudiere bridge having toppled into the river from the warping effects of the heat.

Fireman John Watkins, of No. 1 station, was smothered in a house in Queen street west. Mrs. Cook, an invalid, was suffocated in her bed on Queen street, west, before help could reach her. A man unknown was found dead on the Canadian Pacific railway tracks in Rochesterville. John Knaven, a builder, was taken to St. Luke's hospital badly burned and hurt.

James Merrifield, of Queen street, west, was taken to the hospital seriously injured by a falling building.

There were some narrow escapes. Dr. Glashan, public school inspector, was busily engaged in trying to save the Wellington street school, and was superintending the removal of the furniture. He remained in the building too long and was rescued just as the roof collapsed. Most of the lumber piles in Ottawa and Hull have disappeared and now mere heaps of charred wood and ashes mark their sites. Half a dozen churches and schools have been burned, the Eddy company's paper and pulp mills and match factory and E. B. Eddy's residence have been destroyed. Bronson's & Weston's mill, the Hull Lumber company's mill, one of the Booth's mills, and the McKay company's premises, one of the power houses of the Ottawa Electric company, the Hull water works, the Hull court house and jail, the postoffice, the convent, almost every business place and about 1,000 dwellings and shops in Hull have been destroyed. Indeed, practically nothing is left of Hull but a church and a few houses beyond it. The only lumber mills standing in Hull are the Gilmour & Huston mills, at the extreme east end. The steel suspension bridge, which connected the city of Ottawa with Hull, was also destroyed.

On the Ottawa side, many fine residences were included in the fire area, including that of J. R. Booth, which alone was estimated at $100,000. The residence of his son-in-law, A. F. Fleck, close beside, and Hon. George Foster's residence in the same locality, were burned. Levi Crannell, manager for Mr. Bronson, and Mr. Parr, of the Parr's mill, had two beautiful houses, out of which they were not able to take anything, so quickly did the flames extend. The Canadian Pacific railway depot on the Chaudiere flats burned quickly. The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Kirouac, on Chaudiere street, Hull. It is said that Mrs. Kirouac was lighting her stove to get the family dinner, and set the chimney on fire. The flames spread to the roof, quickly communicated to adjoining houses, and as there was a heavy gale blowing at the time, the fire was soon beyond control.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—The estimate on the damage wrought by Thursday's fire prove to have been under rather than over the mark. A careful survey of the field gives the following results:

Dead, seven.
Homeless, 15,000.
Buildings burned, 3,000.
Hands out of work, 5,000.
Value of property destroyed, $15,000,000.

The lumbermen have been having a talk over their losses, and, while none of them will speak for publication, the loss of lumber alone is put at 125,000,000 feet. This makes a total loss for lumber of about $3,600,000.

The great need for ready relief for the sufferers from the disaster has made everyone strain their best efforts in that direction. Quick response has been made from many cities of the Dominion, and goods and money are coming in by every train. Workmen have already started in Hull to build shelter for the people. Everything has to be conveyed over the river in boats.

Ottawa Asks $100,000.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—At a mass meeting of citizens held last night, it was decided to instruct the city council to ask the Ontario legislature for leave to borrow $100,000 by issuing debentures to aid the sufferers from the fire in Ottawa and Hull.

General sub-committees were appointed for the purpose of affording relief. It was decided to build two shelter buildings in Hull. Orders for blankets, bread and other necessaries were given. The needs for relief are pressing.

E. B. Eddy's entire insurance is placed at $650,000, while his loss is about $2,000,000. The insurance is principally in American companies. Booth has only $158,000 insurance, and Gilmore & Hughson, $187,000.

Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, has given $500 to the fire sufferers.

The Chinese merchants of Victoria have wired expressions of sympathy to the citizens of fire-swept Ottawa and Hull, with $500 in token of their sincerity.

Several carloads of provisions, clothing, etc., contributed in Montreal, have been received.

Victoria Expresses Sympathy.

Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—The following cable dispatches have been received by Lord Minto, the governor general, from Joseph Chamberlain:

"London, April 28.—Her majesty has heard, with deep regret of the great fire at Ottawa, and has commanded me to convey to the immediate sufferers and to her people in Canada an expression of heartfelt sympathy in the calamity which has befallen them. She trusts that there has been no loss of life, and would be glad to have any particulars you can furnish."

"London, April 28.—I have received, with the deepest concern, your message reporting the disastrous fire at Ottawa. I am sure the people of the mother country would be glad to have an opportunity for contributing to the relief of the misery and destitution caused to their fellow-subjects in Canada by this calamity, and I propose to ask the lord mayor to open a fund for this purpose."

Relief From London.

London, April 28.—After a consultation with the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord Mayor Newton has decided to immediately open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the homeless people of Ottawa, and a Stock Exchange fund was opened to-day with several large subscriptions.

The lord mayor's appeal will be issued Monday.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Washington, April 30.—Consul Fowler has included in his annual report published by the bureau of foreign commerce of the state department a short chapter devoted to the missionary troubles in Shangtung and northern China. He refers to the peaceful conditions reported by him in his preceding report, and says:

"Unfortunately, the story is now different. Since Christmas there has been nothing but trouble. Riots, murder and acts of the most diabolical nature have been committed upon the native adherents of the missionaries. The situation grew so bad that the Germans sent inland a strong military force, burning one or two villages, and taking back with them several of the leaders of the villages as hostages for future peace."

The consul shows that the American population in the province has increased from 165 to 250 in one year, most of whom are connected with the American missions. He expresses surprise at the neglect of Americans coming to China to take out passports, especially in Port Arthur and Russian territory. Much trouble and inconvenience, he says, would be saved if the various mission boards supplied their missionaries with these passports. On this point, the consul says:

"I have been officially informed by one mission in this province that they owed their lives to the possession by one of them of a passport that had been sealed by the Pekin authorities shortly after the 'coup' last fall. These Americans were in deadly peril; in fact, they expected every hour to be their last. The mob was ugly—extremely dangerous—because the 'emperor no longer reigned. There was no government, therefore no one to punish them.' As a last resort, one of the Americans showed them his passport, pointing to the date in Chinese, with the big seal over it—the date was a month after the coup. 'The government at Pekin still lived;' the mob became cautious, troops arrived, and our people were saved. The cost of that passport was $2. It saved the lives of three Americans, and China much money in indemnities."

GATES AND LAMBERT.

New York, April 30.—John W. Gates and J. Lambert, chairman of the board of directors and president, respectively of the American Steel and Wire company, are in town ready to face any legal proceedings which have been or may be instituted against them regarding their conduct of the affairs of the company. They arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria from Chicago, at 11:30 o'clock last night. With them was Isaac L. Elwood, the vice president of the company. They were joined at the hotel by Max Pam, counsel for the corporation, and at once held a conference. A series of questions was sent up to their rooms, Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert having declined to see reporters. It was asked whether Mr. Gates and Mr. Lambert had resigned from their official positions with the American Steel and Wire company, whether any legal papers had been served upon Mr. Gates or Mr. Lambert, and whether they had any reply to make to the alleged false statement said to have been issued concerning the affairs of the American Steel and Wire company. At midnight Messrs. Gates and Lambert made the following statement:

"Both Messrs. Gates and Lambert came here as stated expressly to respond to any process or summons of any kind which any one may have issued against them.

"As yet no paper or process has been served or presented.

"Any charge that either one made any false statement concerning the affairs or condition of the American Steel and Wire company is unqualifiedly false.

"Counsel has been retained and authorized to accept service of any process or papers against us."

LUMBER WILL GO UP.

New York, April 28.—Lewis A. Hall, president of the Export Lumber Company, of New York, Boston and Ottawa, which company had a million dollars' worth of its lumber burned in the Ottawa fire, has been interviewed as follows:

"The destruction of the large amount of white pine lumber at Ottawa, which is reported as amounting to from 150 to 200 million feet, together with the loss of mill capacity of between 200 and 250 million feet per annum, will have a greater effect upon the white pine and spruce lumber markets than it would have had at any other period within the past ten years. Not only does it take out of the market for the next twelve months over 400,000,000 feet of lumber, principally white pine, but it does this at a time when the demand was increasing altogether out of proportion to the available supply.

"I have just received the following telegram from our agent in Ottawa:

"'Cancel all orders possible for common lumber in the States. It is necessary for us to have this lumber here.'

"Owing to the great demand for lumber in Canada it looks to me as if lumber will have to be shipped from the United States to Canada to supply a part of the immediate demand. Fortunately the Export Lumber Company has large stocks of lumber at their yards at Green Point, at Boston and at mills in the west as well as the interior mills in Canada, amounting to about 125,000,000 feet. Our company will be in a position to prevent any serious loss to building interests in the West Indies and South America."

Book of Gold Mines Free!

A prominent Denver publisher who is familiar with every phase of life in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) gold camp has just published a volume which he styles "Cripple Creek Illustrated." The book contains nearly 100 views of the big gold mines of the camp, a correct map, and in fact a world of information. Full reports of ore mined, dividends paid, etc. The edition cost $1,000 to issue. To introduce his big illustrated weekly family paper, (founded 1890) he will send you a copy of "Cripple Creek Illustrated" and his paper 13 weeks on trial for 25c. Clubs of 5, $1. Stamps taken. Latest mining news and western stories. Mention our paper when you write, and address Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

PIMPLES

Perhaps you have already discovered that powders and washes will not cure these eruptions on your face. They may cover up and suppress, but they cannot remove. Rashes, boils, salt-rheum, shingles, hives, eczema, tetter, etc., are but surface indications of a deeper trouble. And

That's Bad Blood

The question for you now is,—how to make bad blood good blood: how to get rid of all these impurities in your system. Everybody knows the answer,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. No ordinary Sarsaparilla, such as you can buy at almost any store, will answer; it must be a perfect one. There is such a Sarsaparilla, and it differs widely in every way from all other Sarsaparillas.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I had frequent and most painful boils. I was treated by a number of physicians, but they did me no good. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, but without effect; but when I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla I got hold of the right thing, for I was soon completely cured."—R. P. Crouse, Attica, N. Y.

EXPOSITION BRIDGE FELL.

Paris, April 30.—An accident at 8:15 last evening, within the exposition grounds caused the death of nine persons and injured nine. Yesterday's was probably the record attendance. Not merely the interior of the grounds, but the precincts also were crowded, and the concourse was particularly great along the avenue di Suffren, which forms the northern boundary of the grounds.

Here is situated a big side show, the Celestial globe. A foot-bridge, on which the finishing touches were being put, crosses the Avenue De Suffren. It was constructed of wood with a stucco facade and a plaster made tower at each end.

Strangely enough, the bridge had been condemned early this morning as unsafe by the exhibition authorities. The public was therefore not allowed to go upon the structure, and in this way a disaster even worse than what occurred was averted.

The gay crowd was passing along the avenue, and some hundred or more persons were waiting beneath the bridge, when suddenly an ominous crash was heard. Before those beneath could turn aside the structure fell with a fearful crash, burying nearly fifty.

A shout of horror arose from the spectators, mingled with the cries of the victims. For a moment nothing could be distinguished but a cloud of dust and plaster. A scene of the greatest excitement and confusion followed. But this was only for a few seconds. Almost immediately the crowd attacked the debris in order to release those lying beneath.

The victims early recovered were mostly the slightly injured. Messengers were dispatched to bring firemen and sappers with their equipments, and the first body was found after a quarter of an hour's frantic labor. It was that of a little girl about seven years old, whose head was horribly crushed. Victim after victim was brought to light until a row of six mutilated corpse had been placed on the sidewalk and nearly forty other persons, some badly and others less seriously injured had been carried in ambulances or driven to their hotels.

WALES IS GRATEFUL.

London, April 28.—The Prince of Wales acknowledges the sympathy and congratulations from all parts of the world on his recent escape from assassination in a letter, just made public, as follows:

"I have been deeply touched by the numerous expressions of sympathy and good will addressed to me upon the occasion of the providential escape of the Princess of Wales and myself from the danger we have lately passed through. From every quarter of the globe, from the Queen's subjects throughout the world as well as from the representatives and inhabitants of foreign countries have these manifestations proceeded, and on my return to this country I received a welcome so spontaneous and hearty that I felt I was the recipient of the most gratifying tribute of genuine good will. Such a proof of kind and generous feeling is good naturally, most highly prized by me and will be ever cherished in my memory.

(Signed) "ALBERT EDWARD."

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

London, April 27.—Thousands of persons this morning witnessed the landing of the queen at Holyhead, where she arrived yesterday on her return from Ireland. The royal special train started southward at 11 o'clock, amidst an enthusiastic demonstration. On the arrival of her majesty at Chester the mayor and corporation of that place presented with an address.

CONSUL HAY'S SUCCESS.

Pretoria, April 28.—All advices indicate that the United States consul, Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, has won a diplomatic success. His position is exceedingly difficult, but he is pursuing an impartial, determined policy and has succeeded in considerably ameliorating the condition of the British prisoners at Pretoria, including the colonials.

Cholera in India.

London, April 27.—A special dispatch from Bombay says:

"The cholera is raging fearfully at the great camp at Godra, where thousands of famine-stricken natives are receiving relief. A hundred and fifty corpses were removed yesterday, but one hundred others had to be left, because it was impossible to procure bearers.

Boer Peace Commission.

The Hague, April 30.—The members of the Boer peace commission will sail from Rotterdam for the United States next Thursday evening by the Holland-American line steamship Maasdam. Dr. Leyds and Dr. Mueller will not accompany the delegates.

The delegates will visit Amsterdam today.

Twenty Arrests Made.

Constantinople, April 27.—Twenty arrests were made yesterday of Mussulmans alleged to be sympathizers with the Young Turkish party.

A PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

Constantinople, Thursday, April 26.—The American note handed to the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, on Tuesday, is couched in peremptory terms, demanding immediate payment of the indemnity several times promised to Minister Straus by the sultan. The note does not fix a time limit for an answer, but its tenor is not far from the character of an ultimatum. It has produced a great impression upon the Porte, which, however, shows no disposition to modify the attitude hitherto maintained, namely, repudiating the responsibility and seeking to diminish the importance of the matter. It is presumed that the Porte's reply will be in this sense; and hence it is feared the United States government will be obliged to take steps to enforce its demands.

Turkey's decision to send an officer to America to study naval construction is interpreted to be another sop. It is the revival of an old project to buy a cruiser in the United States, in the price of which the indemnity shall be included, so that the Porte will be able to say it has not paid the indemnity. The American government has already categorically refused such a compromise, which would mean prolonged negotiations and the dragging out of the matter indefinitely, to which the United States will not listen. As regards the indemnity, it is in the nature of a debt of honor. If the Porte wants to buy a cruiser, that is a matter in no way connected with the indemnity.

The Porte's reply to the last collective note on the subject of duties has not been made; and the embassies are exchanging views in regard to the terms on which to consent to an increase of duty. It is thought that before the beginning of negotiations the embassies will invite the Porte to abolish ransoms and measures introduced in violation of treaties.

Constantinople, Friday, April 27.—The United States legation has not yet received the Porte's answer to the note handed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, by the American charge d'affaires regarding the indemnity claims, and the impression is gaining ground that the reply will be in the negative or even that no reply will be made. The latter alternative, however, seems to be unlikely. The general opinion is that without a display of force the Porte certainly will not pay the claims, because it wishes to show the Moslem world that it only yields to force.

It is not considered here that a simple rupture of diplomatic relations will render the Porte easier to deal with, but a rupture of formal relations is not thought necessary, as the sending of a warship to a Mediterranean port would suffice to obtain a settlement of the matter in less than 24 hours.

The same proposition for a settlement of the indemnity question by an order for a warship in the price of which the indemnity should be included was formerly made to France and Italy, but M. Constans and Senor Pansa rejected the proposal.

The newspaper criticisms and comments upon the attitude of Turkey in this affair are causing great irritation at the Yildiz Kiosk.

RENEWED DEMANDS.

New York, April 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Minister Conger has informed the state department that he is making renewed demands upon the Tsung Li Yamen for protection to Americans in China.

The department's advices are to the effect that the hostility of the Chinese to the missionaries has now extended to all foreigners, and Minister Conger's latest representations deal with the protection of American salesmen who are traveling in the empire.

Commander Burwell, commanding the gunboat Wheeling, which is at Taku, has reported her presence there to Minister Conger and will co-operate with the latter in protecting American interests.

It is the expectation of administration officials that Rear Admiral Remy will place a sufficient force under Rear Admiral Kempff's command adequately to protect American interests in China.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

Berlin, April 27.—The budget committee of the reichstag to-day adopted, by a vote of 20 to 8, a motion of the Centrists granting the battleships asked for by the government, but eliminating the provision for an increase of the foreign service fleet, and reducing the increase demanded for the reserve fleet. The Centrist proposals adopted provide that the fighting fleet shall consist of two flagships, four squadrons of eight battleships each, eight large and 24 small cruisers; for foreign service, a fleet of three large and ten small cruisers; for the reserve, four battleships and three large and four small cruisers, and that the appropriation for the necessary supplies shall be included annually in the estimates.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Wanted—every rifle owner to read "Range & Elevation." Mailed to any address for 2c in postage.
RANGE GAUGE CO.
The Nasby, Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

QUAY NOT SEATED.

Washington, April 25.—Hon. Matthey S. Quay was yesterday refused a seat in the United States senate on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 33 to 32. The entire time of the senate was devoted to debate upon the question, many of the greatest lawyers and orators in the body delivering speeches. As the day's session wore on, and the hour for the final vote approached, the galleries gradually filled until they were thronged with multitudes, while other multitudes were unable to gain admission. On the floor of the senate was every member of the body now in this city and scores of members of the house of representatives.

As the big clock opposite the president pro tempore indicated 4 o'clock, there was a hush in the chamber. Mr. Frye, in the chair, announced that the hour for the final vote had arrived, and that the question was the pending motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out of the resolution declaring Mr. Quay not to be entitled to a seat the word "not." Senators eagerly followed the roll call, for all knew that the vote would be close.

The first sensation was caused by the failure of Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, to answer to his name, although he was in his seat. When Mr. Vest's name was called, he voted "no" in a clear, distinct voice, thus dashing the last hope of the friends of Mr. Quay, who had expected confidently that the distinguished Missourian would vote for his long-time personal friend. In perfect silence it was announced that the senate had denied to Mr. Quay the seat which he has sought for some months past.

Mr. Vest and Quay for the past ten years have been the most intimate friends in the senate, and the Pennsylvanian felt confident that if Mr. Vest's vote was needed to save him, he would get it. The Missourian held the balance of power, but he used it against his friend. Had he voted for Quay, the result would have been the reverse of what it was. Mr. Vest sat, pale but determined, in his seat yesterday afternoon, and when his name was called, voted in the negative in a firm voice. It was plain that the Missourian was struggling hard between conviction and personal friendship, but the former won, and in voting against seating Mr. Quay, he maintained a consistent record on this great question.

Of the 33 votes cast against Quay, 13 were straight Republican, while four Republicans were paired against him. Of the 32 men who voted for Quay, 25 were regular Republicans and five were Democrats. So uncertain was the result of the contest that it was not known until the clerk of the senate had read the recapitulation of the vote. No one knew until he announced the totals whether Quay was defeated or victorious. Senator Culberson, of Texas, did not make up his mind to vote against him till the very last minute.

TURNED IT DOWN.

Washington, April 30.—By a vote of 20 to 29, the senate refused to consider the resolution of sympathy with the Boers. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Chandler, Clay, Hale, Harris, Heitfield, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, McCumber, McEnery, Martin, Mason, Pettigrew, Ross, Teller, Turner, Vest—20.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Davis, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hawley, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Lodge, McComas, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Sullivan, Warren, Wolcott—29.

MRS. DEWEY A CATHOLIC.

Washington, April 25.—A friend who dined with the Deweys recently reports them much exercised over a report of Mrs. Dewey's change of faith. The admiral said his wife has not changed her religion; that, as the daughter of Washington McLean, a Catholic, her leanings have been toward Catholicism, and on her removal to Washington she rented a pew in the Catholic church here. Her mother was a Protestant, and her views on religious matters are inclined to be liberal. As there is no Catholic church near Beauvoir, the admiral and Mrs. Dewey attend the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Dewey has not renounced allegiance to Catholicism, and feels keenly the criticism heaped upon her because of the reported change.

SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

Washington, April 28.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a report from the secretary of state of Cuba showing that 66,869 Spanish residents of the island have preserved their allegiance to the crown of Spain under the terms of the Paris treaty of peace. The registration is complete, with the exception of the returns from the municipality of Caney, in the province of Santiago.

The registration of Spaniards, according to provinces, is as follows:

Havana, 31,274; Pinar Del Rio, 5,284; Matanzas, 6,249; Santa Clara, 16,045; Puerto Principe, 1,586; Santiago de Cuba, 6,431.

THE WELLAND CANAL

Washington, April 25.—The latest report from the United States consul at Clifton, Canada, respecting the Welland canal outrage, goes to exonerate what are known in Canada as Fenians from complicity in the attempt to blow up the lock and thus disable the canal. The grain handlers of Buffalo have also been given a certificate of good character. The actual movers in the affair must remain a mystery, according to the counsel, unless the examination of the three men now held under arrest in Canada for the crime shall throw light on the affair.

TO PROTECT GAME.

Washington, May 1.—The house yesterday passed the Lacey bill to enlarge the powers of the department of Agriculture and to prohibit interstate commerce in game killed in violation of laws. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to provide for the introduction and restoration of game, song and insectivorous wild birds. It gives him the power to prevent the introduction of undesirable foreign birds and animals and prevents the killing of game in violation of state laws for concealed shipment to states where it can be sold in the open market.

STRAUSS STILL MINISTER.

Washington, April 30.—With reference to published reports that the name of General Lew Wallace was under consideration for appointment as minister to Turkey to succeed Mr. Straus, it is stated authoritatively that General Wallace has not been considered in connection with the mission and that Mr. Straus has not resigned as minister.

COINAGE FOR APRIL.

Philadelphia, May 1.—The month of April was a record-breaker for the making of coins at the Philadelphia mint. The total number of pieces of money made was 9,831,100, the value of which is $12,954,450. In January, 1899, the value of the output was $14,022,000, but the number of coins stamped was not quite 2,000,000.

PUERTO RICAN LAW.

Washington, May 1.—The conferees on the joint resolution regarding the Puerto Rico act reached a complete agreement after a second session yesterday. The original senate resolution extending the tenure of military officers in Puerto Rico until their successors are appointed is retained intact. The sections added by the house relating to corporations are considerably changed, and in their final form are as follows:

Section 2.—That all railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone franchises, privileges or concessions granted under section 32 of said act shall be approved by the President of the United States and no such franchise, privilege or concession shall be operative until it shall have been so approved.

Section 3.—That all franchises, privileges or concessions granted under section 32 of said act shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal; shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation, equal in amount to the par value of the stock or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of bond or stock dividends, and in case of public service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of charges thereof and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair and reasonable valuation. No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling of real estate or be permitted to own or hold real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation hereafter authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land, and this provision shall be held to prevent a member of any corporation engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any of the corporations engaged in agriculture. Corporations, however, may loan funds on real estate security and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title. Corporations not organized in Puerto Rico and doing business therein shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

The report was adopted in both houses, so the bill now goes to the President.

TAYLOR BRIEF FILED.

Washington, April 28.—Counsel for Hon. William S. Taylor and John Marshall, in the contest in the supreme court over the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of Kentucky, to-day filed their brief in the case in that court.

After reviewing the various points involved in the case the brief concludes as follows:

"We will not attempt any resume of the argument; we have attempted so to divide it as not to confuse it. We simply insist that the pretended 'adjudication' which is pleaded by Mr. Beckham as the foundation of his action whereby he seeks to take from William S. Taylor and John Marshall the offices to which they certainly had the admitted prima facie right, and whereby he seeks to make himself the governor of Kentucky and the chief magistrate of her people is an absolute nullity; that it was entered, or made, in violation of rights secured both to William S. Taylor and to John Marshall and to the people of Kentucky by the constitution of the United States; and that when he comes into court asking for the judicial enforcement of this arbitrary edict, the courts of the land, of which this is the supreme head, should decline to enforce it.

"We feel that in this case is involved the question of whether we are political freemen or political serfs; whether we have in Kentucky a republic or an oligarchy, whether we vote by right secured by law, or by grace of a few men. It matters not that these men may themselves have been elected. They were given no commission by the people to select a governor for them; and as said by Mr. Jefferson, speaking for himself and his compatriots: 'An elective despotism was not the government we fought for.'

"We have been denied republicanism, the principle has failed in its duty and we call on the guarantor to make good its guaranty. We ask for the protection of liberty and property against 'the arbitrary exercise of the powers of the government.'"

GEN. MERRIAM TESTIFIES.

Washington, April 28.—The examination of General Merriam was continued at the Couer d'Alene investigation before the military committee of the House to-day. He explained in detail his instructions. In a telegram from Secretary Alger, on May 31, he had referred to General Merriam's "original instructions. General Merriam testified that he had never received any "original instructions" beyond the direction to proceed to Idaho to put down the insurrection. He had applied to the department twice for these "original instructions," but they had not been furnished and he had come to the conclusion that Secretary Alger was in error. Regarding the incident of the pump men at the Tiger and Poorman mine he said Governor Steunenburg had asked what could be done to save the mine in case the men declined to take out permits.

He had replied that he did not feel competent to advise. He knew that to have allowed the mine to be filled up with water would have destroyed it as effectively as to have blown it up with dynamite.

Attorney Robertson conducted the cross-examination of General Merriam. In reply to a series of questions General Merriam testified that martial law was declared by the governor of Idaho, upon whose request the United States troops were furnished and that the section of the revised statutes requiring the President to proclaim a state of insurrection did not apply. Some of the federal troops, he testified, were in Idaho and some on their way there before martial law was declared.

Before martial law was declared, May 3, he had telegraphed (May 2) to the War department that he would exercise martial law if action was not disapproved by the department.

"Was that your intention?" asked Mr. Robertson.

"It was," replied General Marriam. "But it was not exercised. It was my intention to scrutinize travel outward bound from the scene of the trouble. The governor proclaimed martial law on May 3."

The President's Return.

Washington, April 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Washington at 8 o'clock this morning, from Canton. Accompanying them were Captain and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, of Chicago; Dr. Rixey, Mr. William S. Hawk, of New York; Mr. George Barber, of Canton; Private Secretary Cortelyou and Stenographer Leonard.

Arguing Kentucky Case.

Washington, April 30.—The argument in the Kentucky governorship was begun to-day. The first presentation was made in behalf by Governor Taylor.

Hawaiian Bill a Law.

Washington, April 30.—The President signed the Hawaiian bill at 12:40 to-day.

GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

Cleveland, O., April 30.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Plain Dealer says:

"Old figgers" Grosvenor has already started his statistical bureau for the Presidential campaign of 1900. He sharpened his pencil this afternoon and when he had finished adding and subtracting McKinley had a total vote in the next electoral college of 260, and Bryan—Grosvenor, like most Republicans, believes that Bryan will be the next Democratic nominee, and that the issues will be the same in the campaign as four years ago—Bryan had 174 votes.

To the eagle eyes and massive brain of the "sage of Athens" only two states appear doubtful. They are Delaware and Kansas, having a total of 13 votes in the college.

The states conceded to be Democratic, with the number of votes in the electoral college belonging to each, are as follows: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Kentucky 13, Idaho 3, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 12; total, 174.

Mr. Grosvenor claims the following states for McKinley: California 9, Connecticut 6, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Maine 6, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, New Jersey 10, New Hampshire 4, New York 36, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Vermont 4, Washington 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 3; total, 260.

There will be 447 votes in the electoral college and it will take 224 votes to elect.

"I concede Maryland and Kentucky to the Democrats," said General Grosvenor, "and I am magnanimous enough to give them Nebraska, although I am not quite sure but that McKinley will carry that state. It ought to be clased as doubtful. Bryan carried Kansas four years ago, but I do not think he will be successful this year, and I class the state as doubtful. All this talk about Indiana going Democratic is bosh. The Puerto Rican tariff, about which there has been such a howl, is going to help rather than hurt."

General Grosvenor's statement is interesting because it is the first claim of the campaign. Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee will make no claims. Therefore General Grosvenor's statement goes undenied.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

New York, April 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Root's speech relative to the Monroe doctrine is likely to be productive of some diplomatic inquiries at the State department.

Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador, is in New York and in his absence the under officials of the embassy are disinclined to talk for publication about the secretary's remarks.

It is emphatically asserted at the embassy, however, that there is no intention on the part of Germany to forcibly enter the western hemisphere.

By the act of its representatives at The Hague, the German government recognized the Monroe doctrine, and it does not propose, according to the embassy officials, to violate it.

It is said there are nearly a million German subjects in the southern part of Brazil. A private letter received from an American source near where the German colonists are established, declares there is no truth in the report recently published that trouble was brewing between the Germans and the natives.

Those close to Secretary Root said it was hardly likely that Germany, in the present undeveloped state of her navy, would like a crisis to be precipitated at this point. The secretary declined last night to discuss his speech, and he refused to be seen.

The Navy department has been paying attention to the colonization of southern Brazil by German subjects and it is understood Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, has considered the advisability of recommending that this government enter into negotiations with Brazil to establish a coaling station at Santa Calarina.

MRS. WILSON'S TRAGIC DEATH

Havana, April 30.—The wife of Major General James H. Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, died Saturday from the effects of burns accidentally received while driving with her daughter. While alighting from her carriage Mrs. Wilson stepped on a match, which ignited her dress. She was terribly burned, and, although everything was done to relieve her sufferings, she died at 3 p. m.

The daughter, who was driving with her, also was burned, though not seriously, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The coachman was somewhat burned while assisting. Mrs. Wilson's hands were so badly swollen before her death that it was necessary to cut the rings from her fingers in order to give her relief.

Matanzas is in mourning over the death of Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson had become endeared to all classes of the community, and her death has brought forth expressions of sympathy not only from the residents of Matanzas but from people throughout the island, who have telegraphed condolences and expressions of sympathy to General Wilson and his bereaved family.

The body of Mrs. Wilson has been embalmed, and General Wilson and his two daughters and his aides will accompany it north Tuesday on board the United States transport Buford. The interment will take place at Wilmington, Del.

GEN. WHEELER TO MARRY.

New York, April 26.—A special to The Herald from Washington, says:

Persistent rumor again couples the names of Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Mrs. George W. Childs, and this time there seems to be good reasons to believe an announcement of their engagement to marry will be made.

When Mrs. Childs was asked for a confirmation or denial of the rumor she smiled and referred the questioner to Gen. Wheeler. The gallant veteran also smiled when asked about it. He said:

"I'll tell you what I will do. I will see Mrs. Childs and ask her to answer your questions or authorize me to do so."

When seen later he said:

"Yes, I saw Mrs. Childs and I think you will soon receive your answer. Mrs. Childs said she would send you a note setting at rest all of these rumors."

No statement could be obtained from Mrs. Childs to-day. General Wheeler admitted, however, that at a luncheon in Philadelphia, attended by Mrs. Childs and himself, they were congratulated by mutual friends upon their rumored engagement. These congratulations were accepted without denial, though General Wheeler now says they were unfortunate and untimely.

BACON FOR THE BOYS.

Chicago, April 26.—Two special trains left Chicago last night on the Santa Fe railroad hauling 38 Armour refrigerator cars which carried 1,000,000 pounds of tinned and crated bacon consigned to the American soldiers in the Philippines. The meat was prepared under Federal government inspection and by a formula furnished by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry at Washington.

This shipment constitutes 45 days rations for the entire army of the Philippines. The meat will be shipped from San Francisco about May 3.

Indiana Leaves Brooklyn.

New York, April 30.—The battleship Indiana left the Brooklyn navy yard today bound for League Island, where she is to be laid up in ordinary.

RHEUMATISM.
April 10, 1897.
Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montolone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief
For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN CHICAGO

Received With Enthusiasm--Ball and Celebration on May 1.

Chicago, April 30.—Amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of hundreds of people, Admiral George Dewey arrived in Chicago to-day. For the next three days he will be the guest of this city, and the program for his entertainment will take up nearly every moment of his time until his departure, the third morning, for Jacksonville, Ill. The special train bearing the admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell, his secretary, and Lieut. Crawford, was met near South Chicago by a special train carrying the general executive committee of the Dewey celebration, and including Mayor Harrison, President Charles A. Plamondon and the admiral's son, George Goodwin Dewey.

The admiral's train arrived at the Grand Central depot, Fifth avenue and Harrison streets, six minutes ahead of schedule time, 11 o'clock. A strong squad of police had been stationed at the platform gates for some time previous to the arrival of the special, and the immense crowd which had congregated in the streets surrounding the station and had packed almost to suffeotion the big depot building itself, was not allowed to go inside the train-shed. The moment the train slowly pulled into the shed, however, and the white-moustached naval hero was seen a roar of cheers went up from the fortunate ones inside the station, and was quickly taken up by the thousands in the streets. Escorted by the members of the general executive committee, Admiral Dewey and Lieuts. Caldwell and Crawford proceeded down the long platform and mounted the steps leading to the driveway, where carriages were in waiting. Even under the vigorous pressure of the police, the immense crowd would hardly yield enough room for the carriages, but cheered continually and pressed closer. The police finally succeeded in clearing the street, and the party proceeded down Harrison street en route for the Auditorium annex, where apartments overlooking Lake Michigan had been reserved.

As the party reached the corner of Jackson boulevard and Dearborn street, a signal man on the top of the Great Northern hotel wigwagged that fact to a land battery stationed in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway yards and to the officers of the revenue cutter Morrill and United States ship Michigan, out in the harbor. Instantly the land battery roared out the admiral's salute of 17 guns, while the guns of the ships were fired in the 21 rounds of the naval salute.

Arriving at the hotel, Admiral Dewey proceeded at once to his apartments, where, however, he was allowed to rest but briefly, for at 12:30 p. m. he was escorted to an informal breakfast given the admiral and Mrs. Dewey by the members of the women's reception committee.

At 2:30 p. m. the admiral was given a reception by the Canadian-American association, which presented an invitation to him to visit Canada at his pleasure.

Chicago, May 1.—People of Chicago and the western states to-day saw and cheered Admiral Dewey as he, at the head of a military and civic parade was driven through the downtown business streets of the city over a line of march that extended for over four miles. From a raised and beautifully decorated dais in the grand stand erected on the Jackson boulevard side of the new federal building, the admiral reviewed the parade in which nearly a hundred different military and civic organizations from all parts of the state participated, and which included veterans of the three wars, the Mexican, the civil and the Spanish-American; a squad of sailors who were with the admiral at the battle of Manila bay two years ago to-day, and marching clubs of the political parties. Everywhere the admiral, in the full dress uniform of his rank as admiral of the navy, was greeted cordially by the densely packed throngs of people along the route.

Notwithstanding its immense length, and the great number of organizations taking part, the parade was started almost exactly on schedule time, 11 o'clock. Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Mayor Carter Harrison and Charles A. Plamondon, were driven to the starting point of the parade, Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street, shortly before that hour, and a few moments later the order was given to start. The route lay up Michigan avenue to Randolph street, west to State street, south to Adams street, west to Dearborn street, north to Randolph street, west to LaSalle street, south to Monroe street, west to Market street, south to Jackson boulevard, thence east past the reviewing stand, where Admiral Dewey and his escort alighted from their carriage and from the grand stand reviewed the parade.

All along the line of march the big office buildings and business blocks were ablaze with flags and bunting, gathered in festoons or stretched in long folds from roof to ground, while from numberless flag poles and windows the national colors fluttered in the fresh breeze, with here and there the dark blue of the admiral's flag.

A chorus of 300 young women, dressed in white and blue, were stationed on the steps of the Art institute, grouped to form the letters of Dewey's name in blue. As the admiral was slowly driven by, the chorus amid fluttering handkerchiefs of blue and white, sang patriotic songs, the admiral smiling and bowing until his carriage was far beyond the big building.

Immediately after the passing of the parade Admiral Dewey was escorted to the Union League club, where a luncheon and reception was given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Lieutenant Commander Gilmore, Lieutenant Caldwell and members of the general executive and women's reception committees. This evening the admiral and his aides will be the guests of Mayor Harrison at the University club, while Mrs. Arthur Caton will give a dinner in honor of Mrs. Dewey and the members of the women's reception committee.

The Great Ball.

Chicago, May 1.—Never in the history of the great Auditorium has there been within its walls a sight more beautiful that that revealed last night, when the great ball given in honor of Admiral Dewey was at its height. There was nothing wanting. It was a decisive success, from first to last, in all details, from the decorations on the walls to the reception proper, which was tendered to the admiral. There were present, perhaps, somewhat too many people for all to dance in comfort, had all, or half of them cared to dance at one and the same time, but when the dance program proper was fairly under way, the older people sought the boxes and the spacious foyer, leaving the floor to the younger people, who used it until daybreak. Fully 2,000 people were present.

The doors of the ball-room were opened at 8:30, and one-half hour later the patronesses and managers of the ball, who formed the reception committee, assembled in the ladies' room, at the south end of the foyer. Headed by Mayor Harrison and Mrs. Arthur Caton, the committee entered the ball-room and, behind two large strands of silken ribbon, took their stand at the north end of the hall, there awaiting the distinguished guests.

As soon as the reception committee had taken its position there was a glitter of gold and a flutter of lace at the rear door of the second tier of boxes on the south side of the hall, and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entered, followed by a throng of distinguished guests. Immediately behind the admiral came, with their wives, the naval officers who are on duty in Chicago and the officers of the United States steamship Michigan. Behind the navy came the army, headed by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade and Mrs. Wade, the officers of Gen. Wade's staff with their wives, and officers of the garrison at Fort Sheridan and their wives. Officers of the revenue service followed, and behind them came Brig. Gen. Chas. Fitzsimmons, commanding the First brigade of the Illinois National Guard, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, members of Gen. Fitzsimmons' staff, with their wives, closing the procession of the city's guests.

The admiral and Mrs. Dewey, after they had exchanged greetings with the members of the reception committee took their stand at Mayor Harrison's right, and to them were presented the guests of the city who had followed them into the hall.

Then came, in long lines, the guests of the ball, all who desired being afforded an opportunity of greeting the admiral and his wife.

At midnight, the admiral and Mrs. Dewey left the hall for a luncheon in their honor given in an adjoining room by Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, and then, after returning to the ball-room for a brief interval, he and his party retired.

BLOW AT TRUSTS

New York, April 30.—A blow at trusts, industrials and all kinds of corporations formed to control some specific commodity is made in a decision just handed down by the appellate division of the supreme court.

This decision forbids executors, administrators and guardians of trust estates to invest those funds in the stock of a trust or industrial corporation. It is held by the court that combinations formed to control the market prices are illegal and unauthorized.

The decision was reached in the case of the controversy over the estate of the late Alva Hall. Portions of the funds was invested in the umbrella trust which collapsed after an existence of two years. The decision requires that the trustees shall pay over to the estate the sum put into the umbrella trust.

THE WELLAND OUTRAGE.

London, April 30.—Reports come from Dublin of considerable uneasiness in the circles there with which Nolan, Walsh and Rowan, the three men arrested in Canada, in connection with the blowing up of a lock of the Welland canal near Thorold, Ont., on the evening of April 21, are alleged to be connected, and the authorities anticipate some hasty departures from the city.

It is said that John Nolan had previously been arrested for complicity in the Exchange Court explosion, near Dublin castle. Nolan, Walsh, Rowan and John Merna sailed for Philadelphia in November, and it is now suggested that Merna has been "removed" by his comrades. It is further alleged that if Nolan and the others are convicted, light will be thrown on several noted crimes.

Will Test the Holland.

New York, April 30.—To definitely determine the value of the submarine boat Holland for naval purposes, the Navy department has directed that she be taken to the torpedo station at Newport, where she will be exhaustively tested.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, April 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Gold begins to go abroad and prices of iron products break sharply in the same week. Four months of the new year have passed, and business does not so expand as to need the large increase of circulation which the new monetary bill has permitted, nor enough to sustain all the extraordinary advance in prices last year.

The abundance of gold and currency, and the large disbursements by the treasury in exchange for bonds have rendered rates for money unusually low for the season here, while rare industrial and speculative activity in Europe with the war in South Africa have tended to make money dearer abroad. So new gold from Alaska answers the loss of supply from the Transvaal and America builds up in credits abroad a breastwork against prostration in future here, as in the past caused by troubles in Europe.

The reaction in price came where it was expected least in the industry more fully organized than any other to check competition, and in the branch which, through contracts covering rod making and other machinery, and through patents, seemed more fully controlled than any other. Reduction of $20 per ton on wire nails, barbed wire and galvanized fence, and $18 in smooth wire, showed that no control can afford to hold prices so high as to check consumption. In a week the prices of iron products have declined 5.86 per cent., and since February 7, 10.3 per cent. The wire nail prices have been relatively the highest, others in the iron and steel industry can be expected to fall in like measure.

In cotton goods, after the rise of about 30 per cent. following the advance in cotton, it is asked whether the surprising increase in Southern output has not cut off part of the demand which Eastern mills find insufficient. Cotton futures fell and recovered with good prospects for the next crop, northern mills having taken already what they will require until September, but Ellison's estimate is thought likely to stiffen the foreign demand.

Nor has wool changed in quotations, though some sales of fair amount are reported at such prices as 31 cents for Ohio XX and 35 cents for clothing territory cleaned, but manufacturers are not disposed to do anything, and the West asks prices which dealers have no reason for paying. The demand for woolen goods is small and disappointing, and except in staples which are steady because well sold up, prices are not encouraging.

The produce market is inactive, though wheat yielded a fraction and corn gained one cent for the week. Exports of both continue larger than a year ago. Atlantic exports of wheat in four weeks, flour included, having been 8,099,567 bushels, against 8,017,485 last year, and Pacific exports 2,725,196 bushels against 1,373,822 last year. Corn exports in the same weeks have been 12,432,667 bushels against 10,063,525 last year. Exports of merchandise from New York in three weeks have been 37.9 per cent. larger than last year, and with the aid of the heavy cotton movement the aggregate of the month promises to considerably exceed one hundred millions, while imports here are 13.6 per cent. larger than last year, but will fall below exports by more than thirty millions.

Failures for the week have been 204 in the United States against 184 last year, and 22 in Canada against 23 last year.

English Crops.

London, April 30.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the crop situation, says to-day:

The unseasonable return of winter last week destroys the last chance of the wheat and spring sown corn in England and France being reaped at the average date, while it materially diminishes the prospect of the crops attaining the average yield.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., May 1. —1:15 p. m.—The market had a dull day. Chicago closed in order to properly welcome Dewey to the city. New York closed firm and higher, and the Western markets recorded a good advance. Minneapolis May wheat is up 1c and St. Louis closed higher.

There was no special market news. Liverpool acted sluggish and closed ⅛c lower for wheat and ¼c lower for corn. Paris closed 5 centimes lower, Buda Pesth ⅝c lower and Berlin closed ⅝c higher. The foreign demand was light.

Corn is still dull, although considerable corn was purchased by the local houses. The East is out of line with the bids, and the corn movement will be light until planting is over. Then the corn men look for a strong movement. Chicago has received more corn during April than in six previous Aprils. Still they say the farmers are not selling corn. The market firmed up and closed slightly higher.

Oats are in better tone and cash oats sold up ½c to-day. The demand is light, however.

Clover seed is firmer although the price remains unchanged. The receipts were 165 bags against 288 last year, and the shipments 367 against none last year.

Quotations to-day are:

Corn—Cash, 41c; May, 41c; July, 42¼c; September, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 40½c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41½c; No. 4 white, 38½@39½c.

Oats—Cash, 25c; May, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c.

Rye—56c.

Clover seed—Old prime, $4.75; new prime, $5.00; October, $5.00; No. 2, $4.40.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

	Open.	High	Low.	Close.	April 30 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	73½	73⅞	73½	73¾	73⅝
May	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝
July	73⅛	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜	73⅜
CHICAGO.					
No session.					
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73¼	72⅞
July	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	73¼
Corn—					
May	45⅞	46½	45¾	46½	45⅞
July	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	69⅝	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	69½⅝
July	67⅞	67¾	67⅞	67⅝¾	67⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	63¾	64½	63¾	64½	63¾
July	65½	65¾	65½	65¾	65½⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	66⅝¾	67	66⅝	67	66¾
July	67¾	68	67⅝	68	67¾

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, May 1.—Eggs are rather weak to-day, although the receipts are moderately large. Butter is scarce and the price is firm. To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 16 to 18c; fancy creamery, firsts, 20c; seconds, 18c.
Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.
Cheese—10½c.
Eggs—10c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per lb., 4½c.
Onions—Per bu., 25@50c; new Bermuda, $1.85 crate.
Carrots—Per bu., 30c.
Rutabagas—Per bu., 50c.
Turnips—Per bu., 30c.
Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.
Potatoes—Per bu., 40@45.
Celery—Per doz. stalks, 90 to $1.25.
Lettuce—Per lb., 11c.
Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.
Beets—Per bu., 40c.
Oyster plant—Per doz., 25@30c.
New beets—Per doz., $1.00.
Asparagus—Per lb., 15@20c.
New spinnach—Per bu., 75c.

FRUITS.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50.
Oranges—Good quality, per box, $2.75@3.75.
Lemons—Per box, $3.50@4.00.
Strawberries—Per qt., 20c.
Pineapples—Per doz., $1.25@2.25.
Cocoanuts—Per doz., 40c.

POULTRY AND DRESSED MEAT.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, young, 11@12c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 6½c.
Live Poultry—Chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10c; geese, 6½c; ducks, 9@10c.
Dressed Meats, wholesale—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.50@6.75; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 7@8c.
Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.50; short clear, $13.50; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 12c; light hams, per lb., 12½c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.
Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 57c.
Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.
Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.50; screenings, $16.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal, per ton, $15.00; chopped feed, No. 1, $16.00, No. 2, $15.00 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.
Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.
Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 lbs.; in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.
Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.60, according to quality.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 8c; kip, No. 1, 8½c, No. 2, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.30; horse hides, $2.50@3.25.
Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.
Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.
Beeswax—Lb., 22@25c.
Tallow—Lb., 4½@4¾c.

OILS AND TURPENTINE.

Linseed Oil—Single bls., per gallon, raw, 63c; boiled, 64c.
Turpentine—Per gallon, 55c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 1.—Butter—Receipts, 7,609 packages; market firm; Western creamery, 16@20c; factory, 13@14½c. Cheese—Receipts, 6,341 packages; market weak; fancy large white, 11¼c; fancy large colored, 10¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 19,332 packages; market firm; storage, Western, at mark, 12¾@13½c; regular packing, at mark, 12@12¾c; Southern, at mark, 11@12c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3¾c; refined steady; crushed, $5.55; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.15. Coffee dull and nominal; No. 7 Rio, 7⅞c.

FINANCIAL

New York, May 1.—Wall St.—There was no stock market in London this morning to give direction to speculative sentiment and the market here opened very irregular. Sugar vibrated over a range of a point above and below last night. Results in the steel stocks were much mixed, Steel & Wire rising ¾, and Federal Steel 1¼, while the Republic Steel stocks dropped a point and 2, respectively. New York Air Brake slumped 15 points. Changes otherwise were small and mixed.

The movement of stock prices was very uneven and sentiment was disturbed by the manipulation in Sugar. Gains which had been made in some of the steel stocks were wholly or partly lost and the Republic Steel issues dipped lower. Strength was manifested by St. Paul, Rock Island, New York Central and Pennsylvania. A fall in Sugar to 110¾ invited covering of shorts and a rise. The market became very dull at the advance. Long Island jumped 4½.

Disappointment at the revised franchise valuation of the Tractions caused selling of the group, which lost 1@1½. Pressure developed in other quarters, but Sugar held up well. Long Island extended its rise to 8 points. The market was very narrow and semi-stagnant. Bonds were quiet and steady.

Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88¾ for demand and at $4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.89@4.89½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84¼. Silver certificates, 59½@60c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Cotton Oil	36¼	36¾	36	36
Am. Tobacco Co.	103½	104	103½	103½
Am. Steel Wire	77½	77¾	77	77
Am. Steel W., com.	40	40¼	39	39¾
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112½	113⅛	110¾	112½
Atchison	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
Atchison, pfd.	69⅞	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛
Am. Car. & F. Co.	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
Balt. & Ohio	84	84⅝	83½	84⅜
Brook. R. Trans.	73	74¼	72½	72⅞
Con. Tobacco Co.	30¼	30½	30	30¼
Col. Fuel	41½	41½	31½	41¼
Ches. & Ohio	30⅜	30½	30⅛	30⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	61	61¼	61	61¼
Federal Steel	42	42¼	41⅝	41½
Federal Steel, pfd	69½	69⅝	69	69⅝
Gen. Electric	137	137	137	137
Glucose	50	50	50	51
Hocking	40¼	40¼	40	40
Louis. & Nashville	81⅝	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
Leather	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
L. E. & W. Com	30	30	30	30
Manhattan	93¼	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Missouri Pacific	57⅝	59⅝	57⅝	59⅛
M., K. & T.	34½	35	34½	34½
North. Pacific	57⅝	58¼	57¼	57⅞
North. Pacific, pfd.	75½	76¼	75½	75½
New York Central	13[illegible]	135	133½	131½
Nor. & Western	80	80	79¾	79¾
N. & W., com.	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½
Ontario & Western	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾
Pennsylvania	136⅝	137¼	135½	136¾
Pacific Mail	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
People's Gas Co.	103½	104⅛	103½	103¾
Reading 1st pfd	59⅛	59½	58⅞	59⅛
Rock Island	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛
Rep. S. & I. C.	16⅝	16⅝	15¾	16½
So. Ry. pfd	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57¼
St. Paul	118⅞	119⅛	118¾	119⅛
Southern Pac.	36	36½	36	36½
Tenn. C. & I.	81½	82	81½	82
Union Pacific	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56⅛
Union Pac. pfd	74½	75⅛	74½	75
Wabash, pfd	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23
W. L. E.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝

Government Bonds.

New York, May 1.—Government bonds steady.

Refunding 2's when issued	102½
U. S. 2's registered	99¾
U. S. 3's registered	108¾
U. S. 3's registered, ex. int	108¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133¾
U. S. 4's coupon, ex. int	133½
U. S. 4's (old) registerede	114
U. S. 4's coupon	114
U. S. 5's registered	112
U. S. 5's coupon, ex. int	112

New York Cotton Market.

New York, May 1.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2 to 4 points and then sold off sharply under orders from the south, the west and abroad, which in turn originated in bearish crop and weather news, and an unfavorable twist of the English market.

As against last night's close of 9.34, August broke to 9.24 within the first half hour. The new crop options suffered almost as much, October dropping to 8.25 and December to 8.08. There were few buyers present around the opening, but Wall street came to the market's aid toward 11 o'clock and brought about a partial reaction. Some new business came in on the break, the greater part of it going to the short side.

Cotton futures opened steady at the decline. May, $9.54; June, $9.50; July, $9.50; August, $9.31; September, $8.54; October, $8.28; November, $8.12; December, $8.12; January, $8.11; February, $8.13; March, $8.16.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 1.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.) Cattle, nine here; feeding, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; pigs, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.50@5.55; mediums, $5.65; heavy, $5.70@5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 12 cars; market slow at yesterday's prices.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 1.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 28 cars; market opened fairly active but generally 5c lower than yesterday's close; mediums, $5.55; Yorkers, $5.45; pigs, $5.00@5.10; stags and roughs, $4.00@5.00; closing steady.

Chicago, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; steers steady; choice butchers' stock strong; others weak; good to prime steers, $4.85@5.75; poor to medium, $4.20@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; cows, $2.00@4.50; heifers, $3.25@5.00; canners, $2.20@2.85; bulls, $2.75@4.35; calves, 75 cents below last Tuesday, $4.00@5.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.20; Texas bulls, 3.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 25,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 3,886; market 5c to 10c lower; top, $5.47½; mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.47; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.05@5.37½; bulk of sales $5.25@5.40.

Detroit, Mich., May 1.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active and higher at $3.25@4.25; milch cows active at $25@50; calves, active at $[illegible]@6.00. Sheep and lambs, active and higher; prime lambs, $5.75@6.10; mixed, $4.50@5.00; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.45@5.55; Yorkers, $5.25@5.40; pigs, $5.00@5.10; roughs, $4.50@5.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

WOOL PRICES.

New York, May 1.—The prospects for a great amount of activity in the wool market during the week are not the brightest in the world, for there is really nothing that promises to break the monotony of the last few weeks. Manufacturers evidently do not expect to do any more buying just at present than they must, and the pressure of short stocks does not seem to be as great as some people would like to see it. In the general cleaning up that is going on there is nothing to give any tone to the market, and there is every reason to think that for a couple of weeks more at least it will drag along as nearly featureless as possible.

There is not the slightest reason for supposing that there will be any change in the position of the growers, and the buyers in the Western field are as yet not doing much. It will be a week before the opening of the May sales in London, and there will be nothing new in the foreign wool market until these sales begin. All the talk on the other side seems to be for lower prices, but it would not be surprising if when the buying begins the lower prices failed to materialize. At any rate it is not likely that there will be anything in the foreign market that will have any effect on domestic values.

Western railroads are already beginning to get into trouble with one another over the handling of the new clip, and the reports from railroad sources agree with those of most of the buyers who have gone West as to the probable size of the new clip. They agree that it will be a large one.

The price of Ohio wool is:

	Cents.		Cents.
XX, etc.	[illegible]	⅜ blood comb.	[illegible]
X	[illegible]	¼ blood comb.	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]	Coarse comb.	[illegible]
Fine unwashed	[illegible]	⅜ blood comb.	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]	¼ blood comb.	[illegible]
½ blood comb	[illegible]	⅜ blood comb.	[illegible]

Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

UNWASHED.

Fine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]
Coarse clothing	[illegible]
Texas.	
Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine med. spring, 6 to 8m.	[illegible]
Medium spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]
SCOURED BASIS.	
Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Coarse, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine medium, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Medium, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]
Kansas and Nebraska.	
Fine, choice	[illegible]
Fine medium, choice	[illegible]
Medium, choice	[illegible]
Quarter	[illegible]
Fine, average	[illegible]
Fine, medium average	[illegible]
Medium average	[illegible]
Quarter average	[illegible]

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, May 1.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

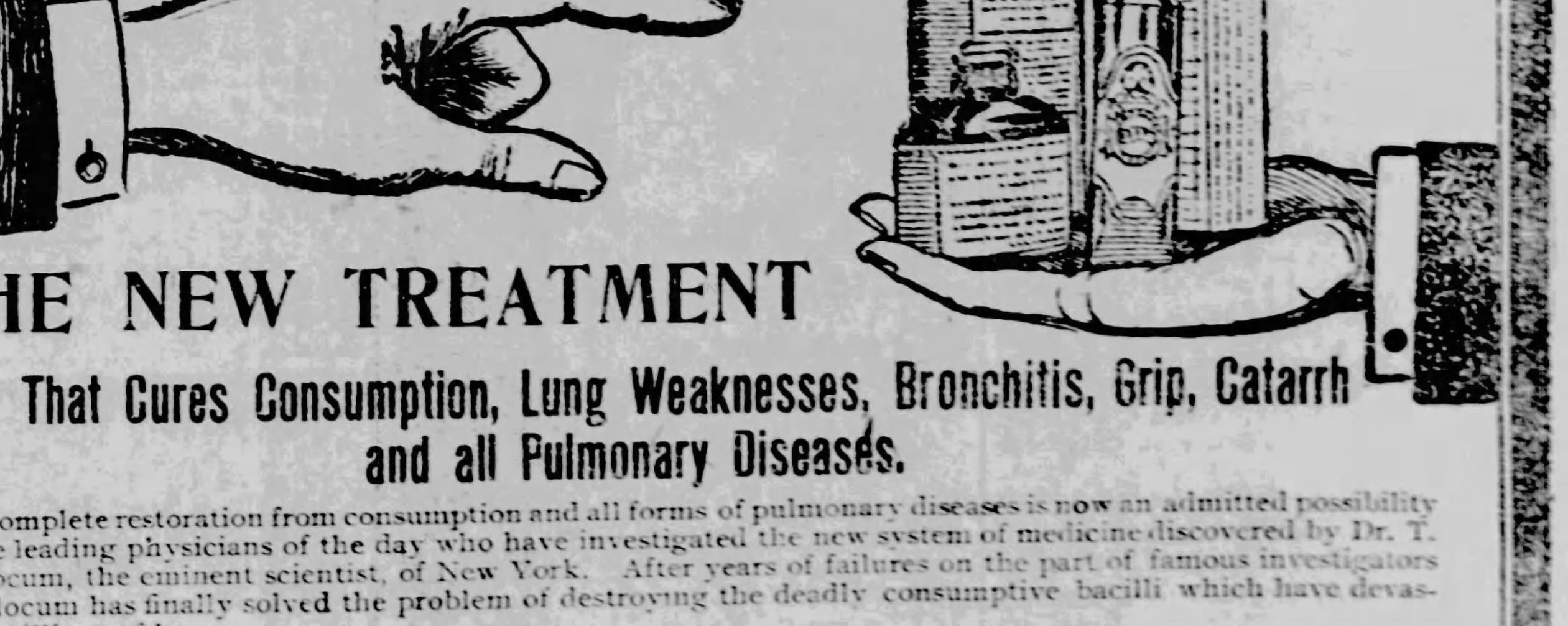
1899 CROP

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@[illegible]
Trash (sound)	4.50@[illegible]
Common lugs	6.00@[illegible]
Medium lugs	6.50@[illegible]
Good lugs	7.50@[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	7.50@[illegible]
Common leaf	8.00@[illegible]
Medium leaf	8.50@[illegible]
Good leaf	10.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	12.50@[illegible]
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@[illegible]
Trash (sound)	5.00@[illegible]
Common lugs	6.50@[illegible]
Medium lugs	7.50@[illegible]
Good lugs	8.00@[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	8.00@[illegible]
Common leaf	8.50@[illegible]
Medium leaf	9.50@[illegible]
Good leaf	11.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.25@[illegible]
Trash (sound)	2.75@[illegible]
Common lugs	3.25@[illegible]
Medium lugs	3.50@[illegible]
Good lugs	4.25@[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	5.00@[illegible]
Common leaf	5.25@[illegible]
Medium leaf	6.00@[illegible]
Good leaf	7.00@[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound, or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.

Oil Markets.

Pennsylvania	$[illegible]
Tiona	[illegible]
Barnesville	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]



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Editor's Request—When writing the doctor, please say that you read about his free offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.